

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 772.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. jd.
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CHRISTIAN BOND of BROTHERHOOD. MEETINGS in connexion with the FIRST TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE.

TUESDAY, August 21.—DEVOTIONAL MEETING, at 10 a.m., at Shirley's Temperance Hotel, 37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. Sittings of the Conference at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 22.—Sittings of the Conference at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. SOIREE and PUBLIC MEETING at the Institution, 165, Aldersgate-street. Soiree at 6.30 p.m., Public Meeting at 7.30; the Rev. H. CHRISTMAS, M.A., in the chair. Tickets for the Soiree, price 1s. each, may be had at the Institution.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

The REGULATIONS relating to Matriculation, and to Degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine, having been recently REVISED, copies of them may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

DEGREES IN SCIENCE.—Candidates who shall have attained the age of 22 years will be admitted to the First B. Sc. Examination in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, without previous Matriculation. Candidates who shall have taken a Degree in Arts in any of the Universities of the United Kingdom, will be admitted to the B. Sc. Examination without Matriculation.

A SECOND B. SC. EXAMINATION will be held in October next, to which Bachelors of Arts of this University, and Undergraduates who have passed the First M.B. Examination, will be admitted without having passed the First B. Sc. Examination.

A NEW EDITION of the CALENDAR, containing the Revised Regulations, with the Examination-papers for the present year, up to this date, will shortly be issued.

By order of the Senate,
WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, M.D., Registrar.
Burlington House, August 10, 1860.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in NOVEMBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 1st October. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONS in WALES.

At a Conference of Ministers and other Gentlemen, held at Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales, on Tuesday, the 7th of August, H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, in the chair;

Resolved.—That this Conference, having heard the statements of various brethren regarding the rise and progress of the English population in Wales, and the general use of the English language in the schools of the Principality, is of opinion:—

1. That in justice to the claims of our common Christianity, as well as to the distinctive principles which the Congregational Churches profess, a vigorous effort should at once be made to sustain, in the highest state of efficiency, the English interests already established, and to promote new missions in the most destitute and populous localities of Wales.

2. That while the aid and assistance of the Home Missionary Society will be indispensable, especially in providing suitably qualified ministers, in order to do full justice to the claims of the proposed movement, this conference is deeply impressed with the conviction that the brethren in Wales should undertake the responsibility of initiating and superintending the new missions, and of developing, to the utmost possible extent, the local resources of the Churches; that other assistance may be purely supplementary, and the people have experience of the practical truth that "they are always best helped who help themselves."

3. That to advance this specific object, it appears to this meeting that a general fund should be established in co-operation with the Home Missionary Society, and administered through local committees, appointed by self-sustaining churches or country associations.

4. That a Committee be now appointed, consisting of the members of this Conference divided into sections, and having an executive management to collect detailed accounts of the spiritual state of the English population, and report to a more general Conference, to be held at Cardiff or Aberdare, when a permanent scheme of operation shall be constructed and carried into effect.

The Rev. John Davis, of Aberaman, having kindly agreed to become Secretary of the Committee, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for AID to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and care from all parts of the kingdom. The cases already exceed 500 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

KENSINGTON POTTERIES INFANT and RAGGED-SCHOOLS.

360, WANTED IMMEDIATELY to REDEEM the FREE HOLD of these most useful Rooms. All who have read "Ragged Homes and how to Mend Them" will know the neighbourhood and admit the claim. A small contribution from many will easily remove the debt. The claim is urgent.

DONATIONS will be thankfully received and any further information given by T. H. Bothamley, Esq., treasurer, 34, Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, or by Captain George Bayly, Hon. Secretary, 8, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, or Trinity House, Tower-hill.

PARTNERSHIP.—AN IRONMONGER in the south of England, having also a Manufacturing Business, is in want of a PARTNER, who thoroughly understands, and would take the entire management of the Ironmongery Department. Capital required, 1,000.

Apply, by letter, to B. K., 5, Kirby-street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, as ASSISTANT MASTER for the ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, a YOUNG MAN, between Eighteen and Twenty-five, who has been regularly trained, and is capable of imparting a sound, useful, English education, Salary, 40s., with board and apartments.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Teacher," on or before the 22nd inst.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, for a Village School, composed of both sexes, an INTELLIGENT, PIOS, and JUDICIOUS FEMALE of Dissenting principles, a good Neediewoman, and capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Singing. A married woman would not be objected to provided the husband be a mechanic, as he could obtain constant employment in the neighbourhood. Salary, 25s. per annum, and a dwelling-house unfurnished.

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A DAILY GOVERNESS WANTED, at Michaelmas, for a Family of one girl (at 14) and three boys (at 12, 11, and 9), to supplement the instructions of a tutor, and to teach both object-drawing and music well.

Apply by letter, stating qualifications, salary, &c., to Mrs. Curwen, Plaistow, London, E.

WANTED, a SITUATION as IMPROVER, in the LACE, MILLINERY, BABY LINEN, or any Light Business, by a YOUNG LADY who has served an Apprenticeship in a Lace and French Ribbon Warehouse.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Isingfield, Surrey.

TO DRAPERS, Booksellers, and Others.—A YOUNG MAN, who has £200 at his command, is desirous to find an opportunity of using it in some straightforward business, where perseverance and integrity, combined with moderate ability, would secure a fair livelihood. Titus iii., ch. 14.

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WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION in the GROCERY TRADE. Good references.

Address, T. Gardner, Yately, Hants.

M. JONES has a VACANCY for a respectable YOUTH, in his TEA and GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT. One from the country not objected to.

48, Theobald's-road, W.C.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, 19 years of age, a SITUATION as SECOND COUNTERMAN. Six years' experience. Good character.

Address to Mr. J. Loveland, Post-office, Hersham, near Esher, Surrey.

T. B. RIDGLEY, Grocer, Huntingdon, is WANTING a respectable active YOUTH, who has been two or three years in the trade, as an IMPROVER. Good testimonials required.

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Apply, Mrs. Howard, 8, Parkfield-terrace, King Edward's-road, Hackney.

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AGENCY.—Adapted for Ladies or Gentlemen.—AGENTS are WANTED in all parts of the United Kingdom, for the SALE of an article universally required.

For particulars address Mr. F. Owen, Spring Grove, Islington, near London.

BEST COALS, 26s.—Gammie, Son, and Carter respectfully solicit orders for the best Hetton's Wallsend Coals (screened) at 26s.; Best Seconds, 24s.; Inland, 22s.

Store House Wharf, Ratcliff, and 11, King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMPTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal is 25s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamer; Hartlepool, 24s.; best small, 12s.; Silkstone, 23s.; seconds, 22s.; best Clay Cross, 22s.; seconds, 20s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Hartley's, 18s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—To ensure delivery at the above prices, all orders should be forwarded without delay to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNET.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, ELM HOUSE, CHASE-SIDE, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX, N.

Mrs. CHARLTON will have VACANCIES for TWO or THREE PUPILS at the quarter. Terms may be had on application.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. Dr. Tidman, the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., Homerton College; the Rev. J. M. Charlton, M.A., President of the Western College; T. Challis, Esq., Alderman; B. Godfrey, Esq., M.D., Enfield; and to parents of pupils.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.

No. 6, CLARENCE-TERRACE, SEVEN SISTERS-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.

Mrs. B. B. TURNER, assisted by her Daughters and Professor, continues to RECEIVE a few YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS. Her aim is to impart a liberal and useful education, based on religious principles, and to combine the comforts of home with the necessary discipline of school.

Morning Classes from Half-past Nine till Three.

The ensuing TERM will COMMENCE on the 11th of SEPTEMBER.

References to Ministers and the Parents of Pupils.

CANONBURY-HOUSE SCHOOL, QUADRANT-ROAD, ISLINGTON.

Principals:—Rev. ANDREW G. FULLER and Mr. ROBERT H. FULLER (who has taken Honour at the London and Queen's Universities).

First-class CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and MERCANTILE EDUCATION.

Pupils prepared for the Middle-class and Matriculation Examinations, which some have already successfully passed. Careful attention given to writing and spelling, and the pupils thoroughly versed in every kind of commercial calculation. French and drawing by M. Duville; German and drilling by Herr Von Mach; music by Mr. H. Morley.

The number of boarders is limited to twelve. A large playground and garden are attached. The comfort and good moral feeling of the boys are objects of careful attention.

VACANCY for FOUR. Terms, 35 to 55 guineas.

School will RE-OPEN on the 17th of AUGUST. For fresh Pupils only such portion of the current quarter as remains will be charged.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, and ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CHAIRMAN IN LIVERPOOL:

CHARLES TURNER, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD:

SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

At the Annual Meeting of the 10th instant, the following highly satisfactory results were shown:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the large accessions of business made annually through a long series of years, which obviously increase the difficulty of further advances, yet the Fire Premiums of the year 1859 rise above those of the preceding year, by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase of any single year since the formation of the Company, excepting the year 1853; disclosing an advance of 50 per cent. in three years. To this circumstance must be attributed the gratifying announcement that the Accounts for the year show a profit of 42,488. 3s. 4d.

The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole Fire Branch, running over the last ten years:—

	Total Premium received.	Increase of the Year above each preceding one.
1850	£44,027 10 0	£9,557 19 8
1851	52,073 5 11	8,645 15 11
1852	76,925 4 2	24,251 18 3
1853	112,564 4 4	35,639 0 2
1854	128,459 11 4	15,895 7 0
1855	130,000 11 11	1,601 0 7
1856	151,731 9 6	21,672 17 7
1857	175,049 4 8	23,315 15 2
1858	196,148 2 6	21,098 17 10
1859	228,314 7 3	32,166 4 9

Placing the Company among the very largest Offices in the Kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are now only three Offices in existence which equal it in Fire Revenues.

LIFE BUSINESS.

The Directors desire to call the especial attention of the Proprietors to the statements of the Life Branch of the establishment.

The Actuary's Report on this subject is accompanied by an appendix, containing the fullest particulars of the investigation made, and is illustrated by two coloured diagrams, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the mortality experienced by the Royal, as indicated by curved lines, which contrast most favourably with the former averages of mortality, also displayed on the diagrams.

It is expected that these elucidations will attract a deep and profitable attention to the subject of Life Assurance in the minds of tens of thousands who have hitherto given no heed to its principles and advantages, and it is evident that this Company, as well as others, will not fail to reap much of the favourable consequences to be anticipated.

The Bonus apportioned to the assured, with participation, amounts to 2*l.* per cent. per annum, to be added to the original sum assured of EVERY PARTICIPATING POLICY effected previously to the 1st of January, 1859, for the year that it had been in existence since the last declaration of Bonus thereon, and is one of the largest in the world.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNST

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
48, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.
JESSE HOBSON, F.S.S., Secretary.

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FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.
Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND AND FROM ANY CAUSE

Insured against by an Annual Payment of £1. to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000*l.* at death, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is injured yearly by accident of some description.

No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No charge for Stamp Duty.

For Terms, Prospects, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.

This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

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MANCHESTER OFFICE—30, St. Ann's-street

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FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Capital—Half-a-Million.

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Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | Christopher Bushell, Esq.

Edward Heath, Esq.

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Bernard Hall, Esq. | John L. Newall, Esq.

James A. Pictor, Esq.

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SOLICITORS—Messrs. Haigh and Thompson.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son.

PHYSICIAN—James Turnbull, Esq., M.D.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY TO THE COMPANY—W. P. CLIREHUGH

Esq.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Edward F. Alderson, Esq. (Kelson, Tritton, and Co.),

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Henry Bruce, Esq. (Rainey, Bruce, and Co.), Director of Colonial Bank, Mincing-lane.

Henry Fowler, Esq. (H. and R. Fowler), St. Saviour's-dock, Southwark.

Thomas William Kough, Esq. (Jones Brothers),

Upper Thames-street.

Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq. (Corbyn, Stacey, and Co.), Holborn.

OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

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MEDICAL REFEREE—J. Edward Pollock, Esq., M.D.

RESIDENT SECRETARY—Hugh Brown Taplin, Esq.

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Life Assurance in every branch, including not only the ordinary advantages given by other companies, but also affording benefits by non-forfeiture of Policies, combined with low rates of Premium.

Immediate and Deferred Annuities and Endowments granted on very liberal terms, and Reversions purchased.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—Non-forfeiture of Policies. The insurer has the right, on an ordinary Life Policy, after three years, to cease his payments, and obtain a free Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid, and whatever Bonus may have been added.

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Every information on the business of the Company obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

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By order, W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.

H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

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Report on Plumbe's Arrow-Root, by Dr. Hassall.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-Root to careful examination, microscopic and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal, in all respects, to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged.

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

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WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE AND SPARROWS.

BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills Mice and Sparrows on the Spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor danger in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

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THE NONCONFORMIST.

MAPPINS' CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

MAPPIN BROTHERS,

LONDON BRIDGE,

SUPPLY the Consumer direct from their Manufactory, at their ONLY Show-rooms, London-bridge, E.C., which contain by far the largest Stock of Cutlery and Electro-Silver Plate in the World.

MAPPINS'	MAPPINS' TABLE CUTLERY.	ALL ORDERS		
BUCK-HORN SILVER MOUNTED	Ordinary Quality	Medium Quality	Best Quality	FROM ABROAD MUST BE ACCOMPANIED
TABLE CUTLERY FOR OFFICERS' MESS	4s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	BY A BANKER'S DRAFT OR AN ORDER
Two Dozen full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	24 0	34 6	51 0	
One-and-a-Half Dozen full-size Tables, Cheese, Ivory Handles	7 6	11 0	15 6	FOR PAYMENT IN ENGLAND.
Table Knives, 4s. per dozen.	8 6	12 0	16 6	
Dessert 4s. "	7 6	11 0	15 6	
Carvers 1s. per pair.	3 0	4 0	6 0	
One Steel for Sharpening	94 6	138 6	196 6	
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Messrs. MAPPINS' Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their Blades being their own Sheffield Manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in Hot Water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

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THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be obtained of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchant, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea . . . 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.

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PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

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1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder . . . 4s. 6d. . . . 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard . . . 1s. 6d. . . . 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea . . . 3s. 4d. . . . 0 6 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee . . . 1s. 6d. . . . 0 4 6	

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Address—T. CLAY and CO., 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

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WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

LAOF SUGAR for PRESERVING, Best Quality,

In any quantity, 5s. and 5s. per 112 lbs.

GOOD BREAKFAST CON

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 772.]

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space once consecrated to Church of England worship. Roadways run over what were in olden times sacred sites. The Bill now before Parliament contemplates the sale of both sites and edifices for warehouses. All this is mere secularisation. It has been often done without exciting much remark. But Sir Morton Peto's proposition, which the *Record* designates "malicious," pushes secularisation to the very verge of desecration. Can the dead be expected to rest quietly in their sepulchral vaults when some Baptist, or Independent, or Methodist minister is conducting public worship and preaching the Gospel above them? Can the Bishops look on such a transformation without shuddering? Will not the most hallowed sentiments of the living be outraged? Fancy Mr. Binney or Mr. Martin leading the devotions of, or commanding Christ's Gospel to, a promiscuous congregation in one of the City churches? Is it not shocking? Why, it is liberality ripening, or rather, decaying into license. History will surely mark this concession as characteristic of the age—will show how, in 1860, Parliament, previously indisposed to grant reforms, took this flying leap towards religious equality. No wonder the *Record* is furious. No wonder Mr. Bernal Osborne broke out into an expression of joyousness, and declared that "the only bright feeling in his mind was that he had actually lived to see an Ecclesiastical Commissioner offering to put into shape the amendment, which he hoped would pass into law."

Where are we? In what age do we live? Amongst what people? Subject to what influences? One denomination of Christians seemed positively about to permit another denomination of Christians, if so disposed, to purchase, for religious use, a few churches which themselves need less than the money they will fetch. Dissenters may come into the market and compete with warehousemen for deserted churches—that is, of course, under proper guarantees. And the concession—for so it must be called—is looked upon as something astounding. Nay, all things considered, *is* so. Why, what a state of blind intolerance and fearful prejudice must opinion in this country be reduced to by the combined influence of legislation and fashion, to admit of anything approaching to the feeling we have described? It would disgrace Spain. It would be almost out of place in Mexico. And yet to this humiliating pass we have been brought by our Church Establishment—that it is matter of general surprise that disused churches once consecrated by bishops, and now offered for sale to men of business for purposes of trade, should be made legally purchasable by Dissenters for purposes of worship? To what yawning depths of bigotry may we not look down through this accidental crevice! What must be the normal condition of that mind which can see in such an enactment matter for questions and doubts! What must be the normal condition of that representative and deliberative assembly in which such a proposal is hotly discussed for hours, and in which a decision which puts Nonconforming religionists on a par with (it may be) Parsee merchants, is looked upon as a marvel of liberality!

Yes! the propriety of making this concession was not only discussed in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, but was discussed without the least apparent consciousness of the disgrace attaching to it. And yet they could not have let themselves down to a lower level had they stooped to discuss whether the worn-out surplices of the clergy might be sold for "old rags" to a Dissenting papermaker. And, the real objection, after all, could not decently cover its nakedness with the flimsy pretences which its supporters flung upon it. The fear, at the bottom of all this assumed sentimentiality is lest a Spurgeon or a Punshon, or some other popular preacher, should fill a church which the parish incumbent left vacant. The alarm, we think, is groundless—for although men may unquestionably be found, both out of the Church and in it, who would draw full congregations to compara-

tively deserted localities and dismal buildings, such men are extremely rare. But, whether well or ill grounded, sectarian jealousy lies at the root of these unseemly manifestations. Sectarian jealousy, we repeat—not *pure et simple*—that is bad enough—but complicated with the political exclusiveness which a State Church engenders. One Dissenting denomination would place no obstacles in the way of selling the chapels it may think fit to vacate to another denomination. But, the truth is, our National Church breeds in its members the narrowest feelings of ecclesiasticism—the pettiest jealousies—the most abject and degrading prejudices. We question whether there is another denomination in this country which, as such, would have deemed the proposal of Sir Morton Peto worth two minutes' debate. And yet here we have gentlemen who have received a university education, men of intelligence, of kindly feeling, and, in other matters, of large and liberal views, demurring to a proposition which on any other subject but one of Church policy, they would have decided by the commonest instinct of cultivated humanity. What a sharp-edged stone does this fact put into the hands of scepticism! If this be Christianity, what a mean thing Christianity is!

But it is not—it is an awful perversion of Christianity, for which somebody will ultimately be called to account. It is the intense ecclesiastical exclusiveness gendered by State favouritism—it is that selfish narrowness of soul which is begotten and nourished by our system of Church legislation. Nothing so darkens man's intellect, nothing so deadens man's heart, as the political exaltation of his faith over that of other men. It makes him proud of doing as a Churchman what as a Christian—nay, as a man, he would indignantly repudiate. He grovels in the filthiest mire of prejudice, and fancies he is washing his hands. He spares the most loathsome vermin, like Indian devotees, and imagines he is pleasing his God. He indulges the worst feelings of his heart, and "lays the flattering unction to his soul" that he is moved by religion. Oh, but it is terrible! We look on it with comparative indifference, because we breathe a deadly atmosphere. Otherwise, should we not sink under our load of shame? Well, nothing which Divine Providence permits is ultimately useless. State-Churchism, no doubt, will teach us something—but whether of what God is, or what man may become when he takes God's truth into his own keeping, the future will show. Meanwhile, the discipline is fearfully humiliating.

CHURCH-RATES.

BUCKTON, NEAR BRIDLINGTON.—In this parish, at a recent vestry-meeting, an amendment against a Church-rate proposed was carried by 131 to 87. The Church party, it appears, had reckoned on a victory. A correspondent informs us that the incumbent (the Rev. W. Barnes) is about getting up a voluntary subscription, in which the Dissenters will assist. Throughout the contest great good feeling prevailed.

BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.—At a meeting of the petty sessions of this town a few days ago, Mr. W. Evans was summoned by the churchwardens for refusing to pay a Church-rate. In the course of the inquiry the defendant made various legal objections, which were overruled by the court. Subsequently, he handed in a notice to the magistrates of the borough of Wenlock in petty sessions assembled, disputing the validity of the rate, and intending thereby to oust their jurisdiction, as the sum claimed was under 10*l*. The bench thought that it was of no avail now. Mr. Evans quoted in support of his position *Ricketts v. Bodenham*, 4 A. and E., 433, 443, also *Thompson v. Ingham*, 14 Q. B., 710, 718:—"It is the duty of the magistrates to hear the case until it appeared in evidence that the sum to be recovered exceeded 10*l*., or until they have notice from the defendant that the validity of the rate, or the liability of the defendant to pay it, is disputed." After some time spent in consultation, the magistrates intimated that defendant was too late in his notice. They held that, having once admitted the jurisdiction of the magistrates, that jurisdiction could not now be ousted, Mr. Lowndes adding "you are too late with your

Think of it, for a moment! Try and gauge, by means of it, the ecclesiastical liberality of the age! Banking-houses have been built where churches once stood. Exchanges occupy the

notice." Order to pay. Defendant intimated that he would apply for a mandamus. The case of *Reg. v. the Magistrates of Cleobury Mortimer* was sent for by the bench, but after waiting some time it was not forthcoming.

TAMWORTH CHURCH-RATES.—On Friday, August 10th, a vestry was held in Tamworth parish church, to "pass the churchwarden's accounts, and to grant a rate for the repairs of the church, and for other expenses chargeable according to law." Objections were offered to visitation fees and expenses, but were allowed to pass without being put to the vote. There were several law charges, and two opinions of counsel, amounting altogether to 21*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* The Rev. T. Burgess, Independent minister, moved:—"That the law expenses be not allowed." This was seconded; and after some discussion between Mr. Burgess and the lawyers about the legality of charging these expenses on the rate, the motion was put, and declared to be lost. It was asked if the Wigginton farmers had not paid the Church-rate on the condition that the churchwardens paid the Wigginton church expenses. In reply, the wardens said these expenses were paid out of the voluntary subscription fund, and not out of the rate. A motion was then carried, "That the accounts do pass." The churchwarden then read his estimate, and was expressing his wish to have a 1*d.* rate; when Mr. Knight, solicitor, who had repeatedly displayed much bad temper, because the opposition to the passing of the accounts had come from those who had refused to pay the rate, said a 1*d.* rate would barely meet the expenses, as per estimate, and proceeded to move, "That a rate for 1*d.* be granted." This was seconded by Mr. Hamel, a magistrate. Mr. Vallance said there was much dissatisfaction in the parish as to who had and who had not paid the rate, &c., and moved, "That a committee be appointed to examine the rate book and the account books, to see who have and who have not paid the last rate; that the committee consist of Churchmen and Dissenters, in equal proportion; and that the vestry be adjourned for four weeks, to give the committee time to examine and report." This led to considerable discussion, in the course of which Messrs. Knight and Hamel became almost furious that any should dare to oppose Church-rates. Mr. Knight, however, did not lose all his generosity, for he offered to pay the rate for any who had a conscientious "objection;" still he thought that none could have such an objection, as Mr. Burgess had said he did not care whether it were a farthing or a sixpenny rate—he should oppose either! Mr. Knight contended strongly that the chairman could not legally put the amendment to the meeting. Mr. Shaw, solicitor, thought otherwise. It was, therefore, put, and declared to be lost. Mr. Burgess then moved, "That the vestry requests the churchwardens to apply to those who attended the church for the requisite funds, and adjourns for six weeks to enable them to do so." This being seconded, Mr. Argyle, solicitor, contended that however long they were kept in vestry, there ought to be a fair discussion; that Mr. Burgess had not said anything which he had not a perfect right to say, nor anything inconsistent with his position as a Gospel minister, but that if any one was out of order, it was Mr. Knight; then, in a mild, gentlemanly manner, earnestly appealed to Mr. Burgess not to press the amendment, as so many objectionable items had been left off the estimate. The amendment was, however, put, and declared to be lost. The original motion was then put and carried. In consequence of the opposition, and to prevent the out-parishes joining the opposition, the rate is now made for about 15*l.*, instead of upwards of 300*l.*, as formerly, the remainder being left to be raised by voluntary subscriptions. The following items are now left off the estimate:—coals, 11*l.*; wine and bread, 15*l.*; washing surplices, 4*l.*; gas and lighting, 14*l.*; candles, 6*l.*; organist, 26*l.*; psalmody, 10*l.* 10*s.*; clerk's salary, 15*l.*; ringers, 15*l.*; Wigginton, 16*l.*; Wilnecote, 12*l.*; Fazeley, 23*l.* Total, 167*l.* 10*s.* Visitation fees are changed into swearing in of the churchwardens.

CHURCH-RATES AT WALTHAMSTOW.—On Wednesday morning the ratepayers of this parish were again called upon to make a Church-rate. In this place the contest between the pro and anti-Church-rate parties has been carried on for many years. For the last three or four years, the number of Dissenters having increased, the contest has been waged with great spirit. On the two previous occasions the proposition to make a Church-rate has been lost on a show of hands at the vestry, and on a poll being demanded on each occasion, a larger number of persons have voted against than in favour of the rate, but the supporters of the abolition have been defeated by the plural votes. The rate has, therefore, for the last two years, been carried against the wishes of a large majority of the ratepayers. At the vestry, on Wednesday, the churchwardens having shown by their statement that they had upwards of 100*l.* in hand, moved that the vestry be adjourned for a month, to enable the churchwardens to raise the additional sum required for the estimated expenses of the year, by other means than a compulsory rate. This resolution, with another motion of adjournment, the chairman refused to put till after the motion for a rate had been made. Upon this being done, an amendment was moved, "That no rate be made," which was carried by a majority of thirteen; the numbers being—for the rate, twenty-six; against it, thirty-nine. A poll was demanded by the churchwardens.

ST. PETER'S, VERE-STREET.—The Rev. F. D. Maurice officiated on Sunday, and had a very pros-

perous commencement. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll were among the afternoon congregation.—*Marylebone Mercury.*

THE NEW VICAR OF DONCASTER.—The Archbishop of York has appointed Dr. Vaughan, late Head Master of Harrow School, to the vicarage of Doncaster, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Sharpe, D.D. It will be remembered that Dr. Vaughan was nominated to the bishopric of Rochester, but, after consideration, declined it. He is an eminent scholar and an eloquent preacher. Dr. Vaughan is stated to have accepted the appointment.

A NEW PLAN OF TRAINING FOR THE MINISTRY OF THE GOSPEL.—A new plan of training for the ministry of the gospel has been proposed by the Rev. Joseph Parker, the successor to Dr. Halley, at Manchester. Looking at the well-known fact that the supply of trained ministers is far from equal to the demand; and believing there are many young men who would make highly useful preachers, but who, for various reasons, cannot go through the usual course, he proposes as an experiment an institution which would meet such cases. The rev. gentleman does not wish to interfere at all with existing colleges, or to lower the literary standard for any who are in circumstances which permit them to come up to it; but he deems it not only desirable, but even urgently necessary, that the amount of preaching power which can only be had at some sacrifice of literary attainments should no longer be lost.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S OPEN-AIR SERVICES.—The Bishop of London, who on the preceding Saturday gathered around him a large congregation of workmen and women in the wild neighbourhood of Wormwood Scrubs, addressed a congregation, composed of a similar class of persons, in the court-yard of his episcopal palace, at Fulham, on Wednesday. His lordship held this service in the hope that some persons might be induced to come and hear the gospel there who would not enter into any place of worship, his printed announcement intimating that all those were especially invited to attend who from various causes seldom come to the parish church, but may yet be desirous to hear the gospel preached. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, between 300 and 400 persons assembled, most of them working people, in their working clothes. Last Monday evening the bishop commenced a series of special services for the working classes at St. John's District Church, Walham-green.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.—This numerous and important body of ministers closed their protracted sittings on Saturday. The chief points of business transacted during the last three days of the conference were the reappointment of the Rev. W. L. Thornton, M.A., and the Rev. Gilchrist Wilson, as the connexional editors, and of the Rev. John Mason as the book steward; the examination of the affairs of Methodist literature, the periodicals of the connexion having, by a new arrangement, obtained a largely increased circulation; the presentation of the thanks of the Conference to the Rev. Dr. Etheridge for his Life of Dr. Coke; the review of a tabulated statement of the numbers in society; the acceptance of Dr. Rule's report on Methodist evangelistic work among the soldiers, and the appointment of returns to be made from all the circuits of the number of soldiers attending the Wesleyan services and in membership; the authorisation of collections all over the world, for the purchase of the lease of City-road Chapel, which is about to expire; the reference for decision of the resignation of the Rev. W. Arthur, M.A., as one of the general secretaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, to the general committee, who are to report to the next conference; the consideration of numerous memorials from various circuits (praying for various objects, and one of them, from Birmingham, stating the pain the memorialists had felt on reading the evidence of the Rev. George Osborne and Mr. Perceval Bunting on Church-rates, before the Lords' Committee, and which they conceived did not properly represent the feelings of Wesleyans generally, and expressing approval of non-interference in political subjects, &c.), and the stationing of the preachers. The business, which was expected to have concluded on Thursday, was not over until nearly two o'clock on Saturday; after which the ministers in attendance departed to the several localities assigned to them.

PERSECUTION BY PROTESTANTS IN SWEDEN.—A BOY TORTURED.—Mr. A. Lindelom, an elder of the Baptist Church, Strongnas, Sweden, relates in the *Evangelical Christendom* the conversion of Axel Oberg, a boy fifteen years old, a tailor's apprentice at Tharsilla, and his consequent persecution by the adherents of the Established Lutheran Church, for the avowal of evangelical principles; most of its priests, and the mass of its members, being but nominal Christians. The writer continues:—"His father now resolved to take him home and try if he could not make him obey him there, and, for the accomplishment of his fiendish purposes, called in a wicked man to hold the boy, while he, the father, should beat him. The boy remained steadfast. The father now took a burning candle, and placed it under the bare feet of his child, who bore the torture with indescribable patience and fortitude, fixing his eyes of faith on Jesus. Some time after this, the father sent the boy back to his master, but allowed him to remain only a short time. The spirit of hostility and revenge still reigned in the bosom of the inhuman father; he took the boy home for the purpose of inflicting new tortures upon him. This he continued for many days, but all in vain. The father became so enraged, that he beat him one day so unmercifully, that the young martyr fell upon the floor in a state of utter unconsciousness.

But the heart of the father did not relent at the sufferings of his child, who is at the present time kept in close confinement, the father not allowing him to have the least intercourse with Christians."

Religious Intelligence.

CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONS IN WALES.

On Tuesday last week a conference of ministers and other gentlemen was held in Zoar Chapel, Merthyr Tydfil, to consider the present state of the English population in Wales, and the best means of promoting home missions in connexion with the Congregational churches. There were from fifty to sixty brethren in attendance, the great majority being ministers of the Welsh Congregational churches. H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, having accepted an invitation to take part in the proceedings, was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he was very happy indeed in being present on that occasion, for he had long taken a deep interest in the evangelisation of the English population in Wales, and, with his brethren, had felt it to be both a duty and a privilege to be permitted to support the means of grace among them. It was well known that the Welsh Congregational churches had been greatly blessed of late, and that in one county where the revival had been to a delightful extent realised, there had not been a single case before a recent assize, while in another only two cases had been set down for trial; but there were other districts where sin yet abounded, and now that their hearts had been warmed by the Divine Spirit, he could not but hope that the churches would be all stirred up to put forth new and yet more vigorous efforts for the thorough evangelisation of every part of the Principality. When he considered the great progress which the English language had made, and especially when he thought upon the fact that in the schools the English language was now universally taught, he was most anxious that as Congregationalists they should provide the means of grace for that portion of the community, and was glad that they were specially met to consider how that could best be done by the denomination to which they had the happiness to belong. They were much indebted to the Rev. Thomas Rees, of Beaumont, for the practical part he had long taken in promoting the moral and spiritual welfare of the English population, and he was glad to see him so well supported by his Welsh brethren in the conference on that occasion. He was glad to see the respected secretary of the Home Missionary Society also present, and would look forward to the future in confident expectation that they would be blessed with results which would be beneficial to man and glorifying to God.

The Rev. THOMAS REES, of Beaumont, said the subject of conversation was the establishment and support of English interests in connexion with the Congregational churches of Wales. They had done a little of late in that direction, and the Home Missionary Society had recently sent two agents who were labouring very successfully in the districts to which they had been appointed. His own church had contributed twenty pounds a year towards the promotion of English interests; other churches were preparing to do more than they had yet done; but still, when they considered the great and growing population around them in the mining districts who could only speak the English language, he thought it was time, and more than time, that they had made the most ample provision for their spiritual instruction. He rejoiced in the efforts that had been made by other denominations, and bade God speed to every church who sent amongst the people Christian ministers who preached "Christ and Him crucified;" but they had a duty to discharge to themselves and to their principles, and the fields being "white unto the harvest" they were now called on to "send forth labourers" that the whole English population might come to be blessed. It would be a work of much time and labour, and require the expenditure of a good deal of money; but he was satisfied that the resources of the denomination were equal to the demands which would be made upon them, and he would leave the case with perfect confidence in the hands of the churches.

The Rev. JOHN DAVIS, of Aberaman, was very glad indeed to see so many of his brethren present, and hoped the conference would end in something practical.

The Rev. Mr. JONES, of Swansea, gave a full account of the state of the English population in Swansea and its neighbourhood. He referred, in very gratifying terms, to the results of the introduction of English interests by Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Priory-park, Bath, and to the deep interest which that gentleman still continued to take in the cause of the English interests in Wales.

Mr. Thomas, of Landore; Mr. Oliver, of Pontypool; Mr. Owens, of Merthyr Tydfil; Mr. Williams, of Aberdare; Mr. Hill, of Merthyr, and other ministers followed in the same strain, and several lay brethren expressed themselves as highly favourable to the objects of the conference.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON, secretary of the Home Missionary Society, said they had cheerfully cooperated with Mr. Rees in the project of that conference, and he was very glad to find that so many of the ministers of the Welsh churches had responded to the invitation, and had expressed themselves as ready to fall in with the proposal now made for joint and practical operations. From what had fallen from several of the ministers who had spoken he could easily see that they would have to make

some sacrifices in parting with English members in their churches, who would go to form the nuclei of new churches, where the English population was increasing in the districts where they lived; but it was now clear that the English language was spreading, as it had done in the highlands of Scotland, and it would be far better as well as easier for them to provide English ministers for them now, than it would be afterwards when the young, even of Welsh parents, were being taught in their schools. It was pleasing also to find that there was a disposition to take their full share of providing the funds which would be necessary for the new effort, for there was no philosophy more true and practical than that which was implied in the proverb, "Heaven helps those who help themselves." The Home Missionary Society would do its best to provide the right men, and to raise a proportion of the money necessary to start, and for a time to carry on the new interests; but if only 400 of the 700 Welsh Congregational churches would but make an annual collection of thirty shillings each, they would greatly facilitate the main object, and would encourage individual subscriptions to an extent which would enable them jointly to sustain these new churches until they were able to sustain themselves. He was glad to hear that their respected chairman and his brother had promised 100*l.* each to a general fund; to which three other gentlemen, two of them in London, to whom he had mentioned the project, had agreed to give 100*l.*; which would be a fair beginning indeed, especially when it was considered that these brethren were doing so much for other interests, both at home and abroad; for where there was the heart to do the work of Christianity in every field of effort, they might safely conclude that there was the prayer also to bring down the blessing on what was done. He had gathered up the feeling of the meeting, and would submit a series of resolutions, which he thought would embody that feeling. (See advertisement.)

The Rev. Mr. HILL said he was the oldest resident English minister in South Wales, and he was glad to say that the church under his care after being many years liberally supported by the Home Missionary Society, could this year relinquish half the grant, and next year the other half, and make a collection for the funds.

The CHAIRMAN said he was not only prepared to give a donation of 100*l.*, but, with his brother, was prepared to give as much for five years as any other ten persons might give.

The meeting then separated.

FETTER-LANE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.— BICENTENARY SERVICES.

Fetter-lane Chapel is rich in its associations with some of the brightest intellects that have adorned the Christian world, including the learned and pious Dr. Goodwin, its founder; Lobb, so unjustly calumniated by Macaulay; Rowe, the teacher of the celebrated Dr. Watts; Bradbury, the moral hero; Webb; Burder, the author of the "Village Sermons;" Caleb Morris, &c., &c.—men who in their lives accomplished so much good, and though now dead, yet speak. In the early part of the reign of Charles II., when persecution was rife and intolerance and bigotry held sway, Goodwin (the then president of Magdalen College, Oxford) boldly stood forth in defence of freedom of thought and the moral right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience; for that act he was deposed from the presidential chair and expelled from that seat of learning. In no wise daunted by this, he, with certain of his followers, established a church in Fetter-lane, near the site of the present chapel, which church has existed through good and evil report, up to the present time. It is true that the cause here has experienced many vicissitudes, and a heavy cloud of gloom has sometimes hung over it; persecution still continued, and all kinds of stratagem were called into exercise, and many were the disguises that had to be assumed by the faithful shepherds to enable them to meet their flock; sometimes the pastor appearing amongst them in the garb of a butcher, a baker, a soldier, &c., &c., to minister to them the word of eternal life; but happier times have succeeded those days of trial, and now the people are enabled to sit down in quietness and peace, and receive at the hands of its present able and devoted pastor the bread of life that cometh down from heaven.

On Sunday, the 29th, two sermons were preached by the Rev. R. G. Harper (the minister of the chapel), in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the foundation of the church meeting in Fetter-lane Chapel.

On Wednesday, the 1st inst., a bicentenary festival was held, consisting of a tea and public meeting. On this occasion the chapel was tastefully decorated with flags, banners, evergreens and flowers. On the flags were inscribed Scripture passages and mottoes, having special reference to the object of the meeting. On others were inscribed the names of the more prominent men who had held charge over the spiritual interests of the church, from Goodwin to its present pastor, the Rev. R. G. Harper. Many of these were the work of the young men and ladies of the church. Tables for tea were also arranged around the body of the chapel, furnished with an abundance of the good things of this life, each one adorned with vases containing bouquets of rich and beautiful flowers, and presided over by the ladies at whose expense all that they contained were supplied. Shortly after six o'clock, nearly 150 persons sat down to tea. About half-past seven, the public meeting commenced under the presidency of the Rev. R. G. Harper. After singing, the Rev. H.

MADGIN engaged in prayer, when Mr. HARPER gave a very interesting account of the history of the church from its foundation to the present time, paying grateful tribute as he proceeded to the memory of the good and holy men who had been connected therewith, relating many traditions and anecdotes that had been handed down from those times, and concluded with the expression of thankfulness for the past, and of the evidence for good in the present, with the hope that buoyed him up in his anticipations of the future.

The Rev. H. MADGIN being called upon to address the meeting, preceded his remarks by saying that he was greatly surprised, *not* that they had agreed to commemorate their 200th anniversary, but that the platform was not crowded with ministers of the Gospel and others who would, he should have thought, felt honoured in having the pleasure of taking part in such an interesting event. The rev. gentleman then gave a most telling speech, embracing therein the history of the progress of Nonconformity from its rise to the present time, in its sorrows, its trials, and sufferings under the intolerant sway of the House of Stuart, and of the happy era that set in with the reign of William, of the House of Orange. He spoke in glowing terms of the noble deeds of the covenanters of old in suffering Scotland, of the heroic endurance of Nonconformists in England, and of the moral obligation under which we are placed to cherish the remembrance of their noble deeds. The rev. gentleman concluded his address by expressing kindly sympathy and interest in the cause of Fetter-lane, and its success under the care of the Rev. Mr. Harper.

The Rev. Mr. EBERLE of the Moravian Chapel, addressed the meeting for a short time, and was followed by the Rev. H. B. INGRAM, of Battlebridge Chapel, who, in his usual cheerful manner, addressed the meeting. After some few general remarks from the CHAIRMAN, who spoke of the very cordial manner in which himself, the office-bearers, and private members, and especially the ladies, had co-operated together in getting up the meeting, a vote of thanks was passed to the gentlemen who had so kindly assisted the meeting with their presence and addresses, and also to the ladies who had furnished the trays for the tea-meeting, and all others who had rendered assistance, &c. Mr. INGRAM closed with prayer.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES IN THEATRES.—A public meeting of persons who had attended the special religious services held in the Standard and Pavilion Theatres, was recently held at the large school-room, Quaker-street, Spitalfields. Nearly 200 persons assembled, many of whom had the appearance of belonging to the class for whom the special services were designed. R. N. Fowler, Esq., took the chair, and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. White, Mr. Fowler related the circumstances which led to the establishment of these services, and announced that they would now cease for the summer, and be resumed in October. The Rev. J. Patterson, rector of Spitalfields, said he had been privileged, for he considered it a privilege to preach the Gospel six times in three different theatres. He enforced on them the advice of the chairman to join some regular place of worship. He knew—perhaps he ought to be ashamed to say so—there was room for them all in Spitalfields Church; he hoped his rev. friends around him were in a position to say they had no room in their churches or chapels. For himself, he invited them to communicate with him or his curates, and sittings would be given them. Mr. Mannering, of Bishopsgate Chapel, would say the same for himself. Whether they went to church or chapel, he believed they would find, as they had at the theatres, the same Gospel preached to them. They would find ministers, whether Churchmen or Nonconformist, ready to hear them and give consolatory advice. The Rev. Mr. Mannering addressed the meeting to the same effect. The chairman then invited any of the meeting who desired it to make any remarks; and a working man, who announced himself as being one of the "Stewards" at the special services, expressed from the body of the meeting his opinion how highly they were appreciated by his fellow-working men. He regretted they were proposed to be discontinued for so long an interval. The Rev. A. B. Suter (Incumbent of All Saints, Spicer-street) and Mr. Bateman also addressed the meeting, which was distinguished throughout by the interest manifested by the audience, and the quiet earnestness of their manner.

ROYDON, ESSEX.—The anniversary of the chapel connected with the above village was held on Wednesday, August 8, when two sermons were preached by Rev. T. Telutter, of Welwyn. Although the rain fell in torrents all the morning and at intervals during the remainder of the day, a goodly company sat down to tea in the waterproof tent erected for the occasion.

THE PEERAGE AND REVIVALS.—Meetings "to promote the revival of religion" have lately been held in the Castle-park, Huntley, N.B., near the seat of the Duchess of Gordon, who has been, it is believed, the chief promoter of the meetings. There was a great gathering of juveniles on one of the days—as many as 3,000 nearly—some of them from long distances. There were, besides, at least 2,000 adults. The next day, about 11,000 attended. Nearly 100 ministers of various denominations were present.

GUERNSEY.—**ORDINATION.**—On Thursday evening week the Rev. J. D. Davies, M.A., of New College, was ordained pastor of Eldad Chapel, Guernsey. The Scriptures were read and prayer offered by the Rev. Robert Ashton, B.A., of

Jersey, and a sermon was then preached by the Samuel Newth, M.A., Professor at New College, from 2 Corinthians v. 14. A brief statement of the circumstances under which Mr. Davies became pastor of the church having been given by the Rev. A. Crisp, the Rev. A. E. Pearse, of St. Helier, proposed the customary questions, and the venerable Dr. Liefchild then offered a solemn ordination prayer. The Rev. George Smith, of Poplar, very impressively addressed the new minister. The Rev. S. Newth offered up the concluding prayer.

SOWERBY, YORKSHIRE.—The foundation-stone of a new Independent Chapel, at Sowerby, was laid on Saturday afternoon week with the usual ceremonials. A large concourse of people assembled on the occasion, including James Fielding, Esq., Nearlough House; John Crossley, Esq., Manor-heath; R. N. Phillips, Esq., barrister, F.R.S., LL.B., of Broom Hall, Sheffield; Mr. John Hogg, of Halifax, the architect; the Rev. E. Mellor, Halifax; the Rev. J. Bottomley, the pastor; the Rev. A. Hall, of Luddenden Foot, &c. The usual devotional exercises having been gone through, the Rev. J. Bottomley read a detailed and most interesting history of the society at Sowerby from the year 1660 to the present time, including particulars as to the alterations at various times carried out in the old chapel. Mr. Phillips then handed a trowel and mallet to Mr. Fielding, who laid the stone in the usual manner, and suitably addressed the assembly. The Rev. E. Mellor, M.A., also delivered an address, and the proceedings closed with prayer. In the evening a public tea-meeting was held, and largely attended. Mr. John Hogg, of Halifax, is the architect, and the total cost of the erection will be about 2,000*l.* The number of sittings will be 560, of which 112 are for children.

BAWTRY, YORKSHIRE.—The Independent chapel in this town has been closed for several weeks undergoing extensive repairs and improvements, the congregation in the meantime worshipping in the Market-room, kindly lent for that purpose by Mr. John Parkinson. On Sunday, July 29, the chapel was re-opened for divine worship; the Rev. John Wesson, minister of the place, preached morning and evening to good congregations; and on the following Tuesday, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Isaac Vaughan, of Masborough, delivered a powerful discourse from 2 Samuel x. 12,—"Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God; and the Lord do that which seemeth him good." The sermon was in every way adapted to the occasion, and was calculated to encourage the people in their efforts of usefulness. On Wednesday afternoon, August 1, at five o'clock, there was a public social tea, which was numerously attended. The school-room was quite filled before the hour for tea, and a large party were obliged to wait until the room could be cleared for a second tea. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, the chair being taken by the Rev. John Wesson. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. C. Tyte, classical tutor, Rotherham College; the Rev. D. W. Rowe, Gainsborough; the Rev. John Hopkins, Worksop; the Rev. F. Britcliffe (Baptist), Doncaster; and other gentlemen. Allusion was made by several of the speakers to the interesting fact, that a church of the Congregational order existed 260 years ago in the little village of Scrooby, about a mile distant from Bawtry, and that there, from the borders of Lincolnshire, and Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire, the persecuted servants of Christ were accustomed to meet that they might enjoy the communion of saints and the ministry of the word. From a statement made in the course of the evening, it appeared that the sum of 92*l.* had been expended on the improvements of the chapel, and that towards that sum the people had contributed, led on by the liberality of George Angus, Esq., of Plumtree Hall, and Edward Greaves, Esq., of Leigh House, nearly 80*l.* On Friday afternoon, August 3, through the kindness of Mrs. Angus, the Sunday-school children partook of a plentiful supply of cake and tea. The teachers and children spent a pleasant evening together, and separated about eight o'clock.

Correspondence.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—THE RECENT SEIZURE FOR A CHURCH-RATE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

Sir,—I beg to thank you for the attention paid to the case of poor Elizabeth Phelps Chick, the Church-rate victim, in that wealthy parish, which claims the Redeemer of the world as its saint. And will you allow me to acknowledge the receipt of 2*s. 6d.* from Leicester, and thirty stamps from Belfast, Ireland, which your paper has caused to come to Mrs. Chick, of No. 2, Emerson-terrace, New Park-street, Southwark, towards the liquidation of £1 6*s. 6d.* now due to the parish from her for other rates. Eight half-crowns and 1*s. 6d.* more will meet the case of this distressed, yet industrious woman, who affords a home to her aged sister (71) Mrs. Wrede, who has been wronged of the interest arising from 1,200*l.*—Yours,

A VISITOR OF THE POOR.
East London, Aug. 13, 1860.

GUN PRACTICE AT EASTBOURNE.—There was some fine practice with Armstrong guns on Tuesday week at Eastbourne, in presence of the Duke of Cambridge and other military men. An old martello tower was the target; the range was 1,032 yards. Twenty-three shots and shells were fired; one shell burst; all the other shots hit the tower within a space of fifteen feet by twelve. At the conclusion the tower was found to be cracked from top to bottom, and a clean breach made in the side.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, the Archbishop of YORK took the oaths and his seat.

EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

This bill was read a first time, notwithstanding a protest by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, who regarded it as destructive of the prospects which we had of retaining our dominion in India.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.—THE DEANERY OF YORK.

Earl GRANVILLE having moved a resolution that, as the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was a measure of great urgency, it was expedient at once to consider it, a long discussion ensued, in the course of which

The Earl of CHICHESTER adverted to the recent Order in Council providing for the augmentation of the income of the Deanery of York to 2,000*l.* He stated that as the law originally stood there was some doubt whether the Commissioners had the power to augment the incomes of deaneries beyond 1,000*l.*, but that the doubt on the subject was removed by the opinion pronounced by the law officers of the Crown some years back. The expenses incidental to the deanery of York, he added, were such that if the income were confined to 1,000*l.* it would be impossible for any person to hold it, unless he were possessed of private property. He detailed the whole circumstances connected with the case. The committee appointed to consider the question of Deaneries recommended that an application be made to her Majesty's Government, urging them to take steps for raising the income of the deanery to a level with the other metropolitan deaneries.

He (the Earl of Chichester) did not agree in this last recommendation. It seemed to him inconsistent, after proposing that legislation should take place on the point, to recommend that the salary of the dean should be augmented by an Order in Council. (Hear, hear.) The report, however, was sent to the Home Secretary, and a despatch of the Board waited upon him. He (the Earl of Chichester) at the same time warned the Secretary of State and the Government that a scheme would probably be sent to them for augmenting the income of the Deanery of York by an Order in Council. In December and January the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had the matter under their consideration, and on the 2nd of February a scheme for augmenting the Deanery of York was prepared by them. He immediately informed the noble earl (Granville) of what had taken place, but he had no further communication with the Government on the subject, until the 10th of May, the Order in Council was passed in the usual way. The reason which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave was that they felt that it would hardly be fair or just to the Deanery of York that the income should be only 1,000*l.* a-year. The question was between 1,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* a-year. On account of the circumstances of the locality, and the want of the residence house, the Deanery of York required a larger income than other deaneries. Parliament had lately sanctioned an income of 3,000*l.* a-year for the Deanery of Durham; the Deans of Westminster and London were endowed by Parliament with 2,000*l.* a-year, and the Dean of Canterbury has also 2,000*l.* a-year; and it seemed that the Deanery of York ought at all events to have as much.

Earl GRANVILLE said, it was impossible for the Government to be responsible for all the acts done by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. All orders made by them were sent to the Privy Council officers, and there their legality was inquired into, but it was obviously impossible to do more without usurping the functions which Parliament had assigned to the commission.

The Bishop of LONDON, after some general criticism on the bill, asked what was the reason why all this clamour was raised when a pound more or less was given to a dean of a cathedral? It was simply that Parliament had only fixed its attention on who was to manage their property, and not on the manner in which it could be usefully managed. It seemed to be supposed to be a question impossible to answer what was the use of cathedral deans.

It would be much better to abolish the deanery altogether and sell the house, than to insist that for all time to come the high and important office of Dean of York should be held as the appanage of some noble and wealthy family, and that no man of ability should be appointed to it unless he happened to possess a large private fortune. He was not disposed to join in the sort of apologetic tone which the noble earl had adopted, but on the contrary he maintained that it was the distinct duty of the Commissioners to give to the deans for the time to come that to which two sets of the law officers said they were fully entitled, and which common sense and common reason approved as not at all too much for the office. If there had been any doubt that the office was important, how very easy it would have been to have brought in a bill by which proper duties should have been assigned to it. (Hear, hear.) He regretted deeply that a bill fixing all the salaries of the deans throughout the kingdom had not been introduced at an early period of the session, because, along with a proper arrangement of the salaries, they might also have arranged what the duties ought to be, and he believed that they would have found that great injustice was being done to the holders of other deaneries.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY wanted to know whether the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were competent to raise the salary of any dignitary, and whether any other deaneries besides York had been raised. The salaries of the Deaneries of Canterbury, London, Westminster, and Lincoln were fixed by Act of Parliament. Why, then, was a different course pursued in the case of the Deanery of York?

It could not be on the ground of urgency, because the deanery was filled. It was filled on the understanding that the salary would be 1,000*l.* a-year. The Dean had made no complaint that the salary was inadequate, and he had not applied to the Ecclesiastical Commission-

ers to increase it. He wanted to know why the Ecclesiastical Commissioners stepped out of the usual course, and recommended an increase which had been refused by the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Derby), which was distasteful to most if not all the lay members, and to which assent was at last obtained with some irregularity?

If this was an exceptional case, it was desirable to introduce into this bill a clause providing that in future no scheme for the augmentation of the revenues of any dignitary of the Church should be passed by Order in Council, until it had been laid before Parliament, and for six weeks.

The Earl of CHICHESTER explained that the course taken with regard to the Deanery of York was no exception to a rule in so far as this, that it was the course pointed out by the Act of Parliament.

The Earl of DERBY asked whether he was to understand the noble Earl to state that this was not the exercise of an exceptional authority, but that with regard to every other deanery the Commissioners had the same power of increasing the revenue?

The Earl of CHICHESTER said that all the other deaneries mentioned in the Act of Parliament were in precisely the same situation as that of York, and the Commissioners had the same power with regard to them.

The Earl of DERBY: Then it came to this, that Parliament having declared that the revenues of these deaneries should not be more than 1,000*l.* a-year, the Ecclesiastical Commission had an absolute and irresponsible power—because his noble friend said that their recommendations were confirmed by Orders in Council as a matter of course—of raising them to an amount which Parliament had declared that they ought not to reach. If this was so, it was a state of things which required immediate and urgent attention, and, under the circumstances, he thought that the clause suggested by the noble lord opposite (Lord Stanley of Alderley) was well worthy of consideration. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was then read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

REDISTRIBUTION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

On Friday, the Bishop of LONDON presented a petition from the inhabitants of Willesden, Middlesex, praying that a better provision might be made for the maintenance of their clergymen out of the suppressed prebendal stall and other estates in that parish, which were at present vested in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

A preliminary discussion took place with reference to the state of business, and the bills which the Government intended to press in this House, objection being taken to proceeding with the Savings' Bank Bill and the Clearance Inwards and Lien upon Freight Bill. In the course of the conversation,

Earl GRANVILLE said there seemed little doubt that their lordships would have sufficient time to consider these bills, because he was informed that very day, by a person competent to form an opinion on such matters, that if the House of Commons were able to maintain steadily and without interruption its present rate of progress, it would take exactly two years for them to get through the Estimates. (Laughter.) As, after that was accomplished, ten days more would be required to finish the public business, their lordships could judge whether the adjournment was likely to be very immediate. (Renewed laughter.)

After a few remarks from the LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord REDESDALE, the subject dropped.

THE EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.

The Duke of ARGYLL having moved to resolve that the European Forces (India) Bill was of such urgency as to call for immediate consideration, moved the second reading of the bill. At great length he pointed out that the proposed change of combining the relatively speaking small European force of the late East India Company with the regiments of the Line was far less extensive than it would have been had the Government decided on establishing an European force in India totally distinct from the regular army.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH strongly protested against the bill, as it was of a very dangerous character. It would destroy the efficiency of the European army in India, as it would be impossible to obtain under the provisions of the present bill such a class of officers as had been trained under the old system. The bill, too, was not in accordance with the proclamation issued to the natives of India on the transfer of that country from the East India Company's rule to that of the Queen's.

Lord DE GREY and RIPON supported the motion at considerable length.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE had considered this question with the greatest care, and, having consulted many military men in whose opinions he placed the highest confidence, had come to the conclusion that this great question should be settled in the mode proposed by the Government. He could not agree with Lord ELLENBOROUGH that the proposed change would in any way deteriorate the future class of officers; in his opinion, it would rather add to the efficiency of the service. One of the advantages which would arise from the present bill was that a large body of well-tried officers would be added to the officers of the British army, and obviate a difficulty which occurred in the Crimean war concerning the employment of Indian officers. In conclusion, he vindicated the Horse Guards from alleged possible abuse of patronage and in reference to the treatment of Indian officers, who, he asserted, had met with the most considerate treatment, and had, in fact, obtained the greatest share of public honours.

Lord DERBY was sorry he could not entertain the sanguine expectations of either the Duke of Argyll or the Duke of Cambridge as to the results of this measure. One great objection to it was the confiction of opinions on the subject, especially as all those persons connected with India wished to preserve the present state of things, and only those connected with the regular army were anxious for the present measure. While expressing a doubt as to the wisdom of the amalgamation of the two armies, he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not advocate a divided command or responsibility as to the army in India. He thought, however, that great advantages would arise from having a local force for local purposes, which it would be desirable from time to time to renovate with fresh blood. However, he supposed that the Government had well matured their plans, and were acting on positive and good information, and he should, therefore, leave the responsibility of this great and dangerous measure with them, in preference to assuming it himself by voting against the second reading.

Lord CLYDE was received with general cheering.

He said his experience in India had entirely convinced him of the absolute necessity of having only one European army, moveable as one force, maintained at one point of discipline, and acting, as it were, with one soul. On his arrival on one occasion at a station, a night's journey from Simla, the Adjutant-General of Artillery, a most distinguished officer, addressed the chief of the Staff, and asked what the general was going to do. He said the general was past that. This anecdote showed what was the discipline of a European local force. He had never before seen troops in such a state that they would not listen to their officers; but to avoid the great evil of employing other European troops against them, he was obliged to form a commission, before whom the men appeared and stated their grievances. (Hear, hear.) There were many other circumstances which came to his knowledge and made him arrive at the conclusion that for the character and honour of the country it was necessary that there should be but one army and one discipline. (Cheers.) He entirely concurred in all the opinions which the illustrious duke had expressed, and it was almost painful to him to disagree with the noble earl, of whose extreme kindness he was deeply sensible (the Earl of Ellenborough), when the noble earl said that this measure ought to be postponed. The business must be settled at once. (Hear, hear.) To remove the jealousies and suspicions which he must admit existed, it was very desirable that some decision should be arrived at, and that the opinion of their lordships and of the Government should be no longer left in doubt. (Cheers.)

Lord GRANVILLE defended the bill, and assured the House that, although the details of the scheme and the means for carrying it out had not been introduced into the bill, the Government had well considered and matured those most essential parts of the measure. He sincerely hoped that there would be no division upon the bill.

The bill was then read a second time.

EXPENSES OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked whether any estimate had been received of the cost of transport for the force to be employed in China.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that the estimate for transports taken up in England was 15,932*l.*, in India 69,500*l.*, and in China 32,000*l.* per month. The total expense had been estimated at 1,816,000*l.* It would, however, be impossible to say what the expenses incurred in China might be.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH could not help feeling great surprise that this expense should be so enormous.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

On going into committee on this bill,

The Bishop of LONDON gave some explanations. There were only three deans, so far as he knew, whose salaries were settled by Act of Parliament—namely, the Dean of Durham, the Dean of Westminster, and the Dean of St. Paul's. All the other deaneries were left undetermined, and it was necessary to have an order in council to settle, when a deanery became vacant, what salary was to be received.

If Parliament was to be asked every time a deanery became vacant what should be the salary received, and if, as now proposed, Parliament were called on in every instance when a bishopric became vacant to settle what should be the salary received, it would not be keeping faith with his right rev. brethren who had gone to their dioceses for the performance of their great and important duties on the understanding that this bill should be proceeded with in exactly the same spirit in which it had been laid on the table.

Now, the best way to judge of the intentions of Parliament was to look at the act. It certainly was proposed in the other House that the salaries of deans should be limited to 1,000*l.*, but by the deliberate voice of Parliament that clause was struck out of the bill. (Hear, hear.)

On clause 40, the Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the case of parochial clergymen who had been deprived of the burial fees forming part of the endowment by the act which prohibited intramural interments, and justified their claim to compensation by a reference to former instances in which it had been granted by the State. Earl GRANVILLE hoped that the amendment would not be pressed at the present moment. The Bishop of LONDON said the case of these gentlemen was a very hard one. It was their misfortune to be clergymen; if they had been lawyers they would have received very good compensation. (Laughter.) The amendment was withdrawn and the clause agreed to.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the addition of a clause providing that any scheme drawn up by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the increase of the income of any dignitary of the Church should be

laid before Parliament six weeks before the issuing of an order in council in reference to it. At present the law in this respect was in such a state that no one could exactly say what it was, and it was very desirable therefore that no act should be done without Parliament having cognisance of it, and having the opportunity of addressing the Crown upon the subject, if it thought necessary.

The LORD CHANCELLOR could not support the clause. Parliament in its wisdom had assigned certain functions to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and it was scarcely reasonable to require that it should be consulted on every exercise of those functions. The Archbishop of YORK objected to inviting the House of Commons to discuss every increase of salary to a dignitary which was recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commission. The Earl of DERBY thought that if the attention of the Government was called to these recommendations a sufficient check would be provided; but he understood that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were virtually irresponsible. Earl GRANVILLE was of opinion that checks might be provided without adopting the amendment. Lord CRANWORTH hoped the noble lord would not press his amendment, as he thought everything he sought had been obtained by the discussion. The Bishop of LONDON said that with deference to their lordships, they understood very little about the matter. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY hoped that next session a bill would be introduced to define the powers of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The amendment was negatived.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the bill passed through committee.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

ROYAL ASSENT.

On Monday, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills:—Oxford University (No. 2); Herring Fisheries (Scotland); Tithe Commutation; Game Certificates, &c.; Senior Member of Council (India); Admiralty Jurisdiction (India); Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment; Police and Towns Improvement (Scotland) Act Amendment; Labourers' Cottages (Scotland); Militia; Railways Act Ireland (1851) Amendment; Land Loan and Enfranchisement Companies Act, 1860 (Mistake Rectifying); Smithfield-market (Streets and Improvements); and some private bills.

NAVAL CAPTAINS.

The Earl of SHREWSBURY moved for correspondence commencing November, 1859, between captains on the reserve list of the navy and the Board of Admiralty—his object being to bring the case of those officers forward, to whom, he believed, justice had not been done by the new scheme of the Admiralty, by which it was proposed to give officers, who retired after sixty years of age, a retiring allowance of eighteen shillings a day. The officers whose interest he advocated were not included in that plan, and desired to participate in it. Lord CHELMSFORD stated that he had been requested also to advocate the claims of those officers. The Duke of SOMERSET said that in the present case he had followed the uniform practice of the Board of Admiralty, and the rule laid down by Order in Council since 1851 with regard to captains on the reserve list. After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

WINE LICENSES IN IRELAND.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Refreshment and Wine Licenses (Ireland) Bill. Lord DENMAN moved that it be read a second time that day six months. After a debate, on a division the second reading was carried by 27 to 5.

The Census (Scotland) Bill and the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Continuance Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the Chancery Evidence Commission Bill, and the European Forces (India) Bill, passed through committee; as did the Poor-law Continuance Bill, the Local Government Supplemental Bill, and the East India Stock Transfer Bill.

The Duke of ARGYLL having moved the suspension of the order of the House, by which no bill can now be read a second time except as a matter of urgency, in favour of the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill, after a few remarks from Lords Monteagle, Redesdale, Derby, and Granville, the House divided on the question whether the bill was a matter of urgency. The numbers were—

Content 18

Not Content 18

Whereupon the Lord Chancellor having observed "Semper presumitur pro negante," the resolution of urgency fell to the ground, and the bill was lost.

Their lordships adjourned at five minutes to nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CHURCH-RATES.

On Wednesday, Mr. HUBBARD gave notice that early next session he should ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the law with regard to Church-rates.

UNION OF BENEFICES BILL.

Upon the order of the day for going into committee on this bill,

Mr. D. GRIFFITH said he considered it was no more than a mere form of legislation to undertake the consideration of a bill of this importance at so late a period of the session. After a few words from Mr. HENLEY, the House went into committee on clause 1. Mr. D. GRIFFITH wished to know who was responsible for the bill, and moved that the Chairman report progress.

Mr. BOUVERIE said that if anybody was responsible for the bill he was. It was passed through the House of Lords after considerable discussion, but he was prepared to discuss any objection which the hon. gentleman or any other hon. member might advance to the measure. The principle of the bill had on former occasions been fully agreed to.

Mr. LOCKE supported the amendment. He regretted that the bills should have come down from the other House in such a peculiar way, and without any explanation whatever. It was very strange that a bill of this character should not have been given in charge of some hon. member for the City.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that the bill had not been entrusted to his care, because he was the representative of only a part of the metropolis. The right hon. gentleman who had charge of it was however fully acquainted with the whole subject.

Mr. AYRTON said the provisions of the bill had been very carefully considered, and they appeared to him to be highly suitable for their purpose. It was most desirable for the interests of religion that the resources of the Church should be made available for the benefit of the people instead of for the benefit of a few gentlemen from the universities who obtained a good income without discharging any duties to society.

Mr. ALDERMAN CUBITT supported the bill. He thought there was a crying necessity for the measure. Within an area of half-a-mile in the City of London there were no less than fifty-eight churches, most of which were devoid of congregations.

Mr. HUBBARD complained of the manner in which the bill had been hurried through a second reading. He was strongly interested in the subject, because in 1854 he took a very active part, out of the House, in opposing the bill which was then proposed, thinking it gave to the Bishop of London extraordinary arbitrary powers in dealing with the City churches. The feeling against that bill was almost universal and yet the present measure contained the same large powers. There was a positive power for taking down churches, but there was no positive promise that another church should be built for every church taken down.

Mr. BOUVERIE said that he had adopted the whole of the amendments suggested.

It was undeniable that there was a plethora of churches in one part of London, where there were fifty churches to a population of 50,000, while in adjoining parishes, enormously populous, there was no provision whatever for divine worship. The object of the bill was to remove churches from where they were not wanted to places where they were. The attendance of some of the City churches varied from twenty-five to thirty-six; in many of the parishes the population had wholly disappeared, the houses having been turned into warehouses. In sixteen city parishes, with a population of 7,400, there was an average attendance at the churches of 963. In four of the large parishes immediately adjoining the City—Shoreditch, Whitechapel, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's, with an aggregate population of 307,000, there were only twenty-nine churches. In the City there was more than one church for every 1,000 inhabitants, and in the four parishes named there was not one for each 10,000 persons.

The motion for reporting progress was negatived without a division.

Mr. MALINS moved the omission of the words "any city, town, or borough." Mr. BOUVERIE consented to make such alterations in the clauses as should confine the operation of the bill to the metropolis.

On clause 2 (the interpretation clause), Mr. MALINS said that if the bill were founded upon the report of a commission that report ought to be laid before the House. Before passing this measure they ought to decide which churches were to be pulled down and which were to remain. The bill originally applied to five cities; the right hon. gentleman had at once consented to strike out four of those cities. What confidence could the House have that the principle was right as to the fifth? He was told that the present bill was almost smuggled through the House of Lords. ("No!") He moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

Mr. HENLEY said his objection to the machinery of the bill was that it did not give an opportunity for all parties to be heard. He thought the wishes of the parishioners ought to be respected, and that they ought to have some kind of voice in the appointment of the persons who were to make inquiry.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the motion before the House was equivalent to the rejection of the bill. He suggested that the committee should at once decide whether the bill should be proceeded with. It was now settled that the measure should be limited only to the metropolis, and should not extend to other places; and it was further proposed that no attempt should be made in committee to devise a scheme, but that a machinery should be created by which a scheme with regard to any particular parish should be submitted to the Queen in Council, and, if approved, should ultimately have the effect of law by means of an order in Council.

Mr. MALINS's motion was rejected by 76 to 16.

Upon clause 7, Mr. HADFIELD asked whether, in taking into consideration the "spiritual destitution" of any metropolitan district, the bishop would ignore the provision for religious instruction made by Dissenting denominations?

Mr. BOUVERIE said it was notorious that hundreds of thousands of persons in this metropolis had no means of obtaining any religious instruction whatever.

Sir S. M. PETO thought there should be some check upon the action of the bishop, because,

although there were members of the episcopal bench in whom he should have every confidence, even members of the Establishment must feel that that could not be said of other prelates.

Mr. BOUVERIE said there was ample safeguards in the bill, in the inquiry to be instituted by the commission, the scheme which they would draw up, and the assent of the Queen in Council, which was necessary before the scheme could be acted upon.

Lord J. MANNERS reminded the hon. member for Sheffield that the bill did not relate to the building of churches, but to the removal of churches. If the chapels were as full as was described it was the more necessary that other accommodation should be provided.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE thought it was a strange plan to provide for spiritual destitution by pulling down churches. (Hear, hear.) He thought some attempt might have been made by the bishop to find clergymen whose preaching would attract congregations to the churches. If Mr. Spurgeon at Exeter-hall and Church ministers at St. Paul's attracted full congregations, why should not these city churches be also filled?

Alderman CUBITT said the Bishop of London had spoken to him upon the subject of the neglected churches in the city, and had said that if the right men were in the churches, there would soon be full congregations. But there were fifty-eight churches, and it would be impossible to find fifty-eight Spurgeons to fill them.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE rejoined that not fifty merely, but 500 clergymen of the Church of England could be found whose ministrations would bring full congregations.

Mr. AYRTON was informed that so far from the Dissenting chapels in the city being thronged the fact was just the reverse—that those chapels had been subject to the same influence as had affected the city churches. Although two Dissenting chapels the pulpits of which were occupied by distinguished men were fully attended, yet many others had been abandoned in consequence of the falling off of the congregation.

Sir S. PETO gave an unqualified denial to the statement made by the hon. and learned member. No chapel in the metropolis had been closed except to build a larger one. If the established clergy could not fill these city churches, the best plan would be to hand them over to Dissenting ministers who would soon manage to get congregations. (Hear.)

Sir G. O. LEWIS said there might be chapels in the city where there were popular preachers who attracted large congregations, but the committee must take things as they found them. Where, as in the city, the patronage was exercised by various persons, they would exercise it according to the various motives which operated in such cases. No doubt, the appointments thus made did not invariably produce popular preachers, and indeed it would be quite chimerical to expect that there should be fifty-eight popular preachers in the city. The result was that the city churches were, for the most part, nearly empty, and that was a state of things which this bill was intended to remedy.

The clause was then agreed to, as was also clause 8.

Upon clause 9, giving the Ecclesiastical Commissioners power to insert regulations in any scheme to be drawn up,

Lord J. MANNERS reverted to the last clause, which had been slipped through, and expressed his disapproval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as the body to whom the management of unions under this bill was to be intrusted. If the ultimate power must be vested in some body, he should prefer the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and he should move to substitute that body for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Mr. E. BOUVERIE did not believe that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners desired to have the duties imposed upon them; but the Church-building Commission having been abolished, and their functions transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it was thought that they were the proper party to adopt the scheme under this bill. The duties would be simply ministerial.

Several members objected to any further centralisation of power in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but eventually the amendment was withdrawn, and the clause carried by 73 to 39.

On clause 11, Mr. CRAWFORD proposed the addition of words to give greater power to the parishioners in the matter of stipends to the clergy. The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, ordered to stand part of the bill.

On clause 14, Mr. C. BENTINCK moved in line 30, after "church," to insert "except as hereinafter provided," and to add at the end of the clause,

Provided always that nothing in this act contained shall authorise the pulling down of the churches of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, St. Martin, Ludgate, St. Peter, Cornhill, and St. Swithin, Cannon-street, or the towers and steeples of any of the churches within the City of London.

Mr. BOUVERIE did not think the amendment necessary. It would be unwise to distinguish between the churches which ought in their opinion to be preserved, and those which ought not.

Mr. NORRIS thought that instead of a project for removing the churches something ought to be done to improve the condition of the patronage, and to place in the pulpit men of sufficient ability to attract a congregation. He regarded the bill as so objectionable that he trusted the right hon. member for Kilmarnock would consent to withdraw it altogether. The population of the City of London was quite sufficient to fill the City churches, and if they did not fill, the fault must be within, and not without.

After considerable discussion,

Mr. OSBORNE said that Mr. Henley was very angry

with the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets for speaking of the remains of deceased persons as "bones." But was there not an old proverb, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum?* ("Oh!" and a laugh.)

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that to refuse to pass this bill on account of the lateness of the session would be to give some countenance to the existence of that very unreasonable and inconvenient rule of the House of Lords, that they would not take any bill after the 29th of July, which this year was likely to be about six weeks before the end of the session. (Murmurs.) The bill was brought from the Lords on the 18th of June. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BOUVERIE had wondered what had made his hon. friend (Mr. B. Osborne) interfere in this bill, but when he heard his joke his surprise was at an end. (A laugh.)

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HENLEY moved, at the end of the 31st line, after the word "site," to add the words,

Of any church in which there have been any interments or deposits of bones in the graves and vaults of the said church.

Mr. BOUVERIE believed there was not a single church in the City in which some interment within the walls had not taken place. The amendment would, therefore, prohibit the pulling down of any one of the existing churches. In clause 16 he proposed to insert words giving the friends of the deceased power to remove their remains to any place they thought proper, at the expense of the fund.

Sir S. M. PETO thought that the provision which he intended to propose, and by which an opportunity would be given to Dissenting denominations to purchase the buildings abandoned by the Church, would prevent the desecration which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Henley) apprehended.

Mr. HENLEY said that what the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Bouvierie) was pleased to call a mere sentimental feeling was shared by the great bulk of the people of this country, from the highest to the lowest. (Hear, hear.) A very large proportion of the population elected to be buried in consecrated ground because they believed their remains would be less likely to be disturbed there than anywhere else. The shock which the sale of the sites would give to the feelings of many people would do more harm than the money they would get by the sale of the sites would do good. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HADFIELD denied that there was any particular sanctity in what was called "consecrated" ground.

Sir G. C. LEWIS apprehended that if the amendment were carried, it would go far to defeat the object of the bill.

If the sites of the churches were not to be appropriated to secular purposes, it would be nearly impossible to carry the bill into effect with any prospect of success. Without going the length of the hon. member for Sheffield (Mr. Hadfield) as to consecration, he might remind the Committee that there had been several instances in the city where the sites of churches had been secularised. (Hear.) A portion of the Bank of England stood on the site of a former church; and the same might be said of the Sun Fire-office, one of the approaches to London-bridge, and St. Katherine's Docks. (Hear, hear.) The principle had therefore been already established in the city, and might well be carried a little further. (Hear.)

Mr. HUBBARD protested against the site of a church being disposed of for the mere sake of obtaining money.

The amendment was rejected by 80 to 30.

Sir S. M. PETO said that as the object of the bill was to provide for the spiritual destitution of the metropolis, there could be no objection to power being given to any other denomination to acquire a church which had been vacated by the Church of England. He therefore moved the insertion of the following provision:—

Provided always it shall be competent for the vestry to whom such scheme shall be submitted to alter and vary the same, with a view to the sale of any existing church to some other religious denomination, subject to such terms and regulations as shall be approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department for the time being.

Mr. BOUVERIE regretted that he had had no notice of the amendment, as it was impossible for him to say what would be the precise effect of it, or how it would work with the rest of the bill, on hearing it read for the first time. He had no objection whatever to the sale of churches which had been abandoned by the Church of England to other denominations, and if that was all that the hon. baronet wished to effect he would undertake to bring up a clause for the purpose on the report. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. M. PETO was willing to leave the modification of the clause to the right hon. gentleman.

Lord J. MANNERS believed that the amendment was at variance with the general scope and spirit of the rest of the bill. The 14th clause particularised various purposes for which a scheme might be made, and other purposes, such as that contemplated by the hon. baronet, not being mentioned, must be supposed to be excluded.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE said that, as the great object was to get money for endowing other churches, it would be very wrong to restrict the vestry or the Commissioners, if they could make more by selling the buildings as they stood than by pulling them down, selling the materials, and appropriating the sites to other purposes.

Sir S. M. PETO said he would withdraw the proposal upon the understanding that the right hon. member for Kilmarnock would remodel it.

Mr. ROLI said that the principle upon which the bill proceeded was that there was no population in these parishes. It had been stated that in one of

them a house, which paid one-sixth of the rates, was inhabited by only one person to take care of it, and that that was the case in almost all the other houses. But if there were a population of Dissenters capable of receiving religious instruction, which had not been asserted and could not be proved, they ought not to pull the churches down.

Mr. BOUVERIE said that the fallacy of the hon. member's argument was that he ignored the possibility of a religious denomination attracting a congregation from all parts to a church which was now comparatively useless for parochial purposes. The Dissenters could not find a congregation within the district, but if they chose to lay out their money and take their chance of collecting one from other parts, he did not see why they should be prohibited from purchasing the building.

Sir F. BARING understood that the ground upon which it was intended the churches should be pulled down was to prevent the scandal of their being applied to the purposes of balls or other public entertainments. He agreed that if the church were dedicated to religious purposes the difficulty would be met; but then what security would there be that it would not afterwards be converted to other purposes which would annoy the feelings of large classes of the community? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUBBARD thought the proposition of the hon. baronet the most severe censure which could be passed upon the bill. It amounted to this—that the profession of want of population was utterly false, and that the people could be attracted by a Baptist or Wesleyan preacher who were not attracted by clergymen of the Church of England. He did not quarrel with the hon. baronet for having proposed it, but he believed that there would be nothing to prevent a church which was bought for religious purposes under the proviso being turned into a ginshop, if it occupied a corner situation. He condemned such church legislation, but if the committee chose to assent to it let them, in an open and straightforward way, put up the churches for sale to the highest bidders, whether Dissenters or publicans. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CRAWFORD understood the words of the proposal to be sufficiently wide to allow of churches being sold to a congregation of Mussulmans or Parsees. (Hear, hear.) The reason of the hon. baronet the member for Portsmouth was entitled to great weight. There would be no security against the building, after it had passed into the hands of the Dissenters, being applied subsequently to other than religious purposes. He must, therefore, decline to accede to the proposal.

Mr. OSBORNE was surprised at the tone of the hon. member for Buckingham, who usually manifested tolerant ideas on such subjects. As to the churches being afterwards taken by publicans, he might remind them that a publican was once thought more worthy than a Pharisaical worshipper. (Cries of "Oh!") What objection could there possibly be to a congregation of Baptists or Independents buying one of these churches? The other day, the Baptists subscribed 30,000*l.* to build Mr. Spurgeon a chapel. If one of these churches had been in the market, probably they would have bought it. It was a most sensible proposition that buildings which had been devoted to sacred purposes should descend to the sacred use of other denominations. (Hear, hear.) He was astonished at the hon. member for London indulging in a vision of Mussulmans and Parsees. (Mr. Crawford: "It is possible.") It was not possible by the way the clause was drawn, because the sanction of the Home Secretary would be necessary. (Hear, hear.) As to the churches being applied to other than religious purposes, he was informed that it could not be done, because all Dissenting chapels were vested in trustees. (Cries of "No.") Then a clause could be added to make it so. The objections savoured of religious intolerance, and the only bright feeling in his mind was that he had actually lived to see an Ecclesiastical Commission offering to put into shape the amendment, which he hoped would pass into law. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. MANNERS said that if the right hon. gentleman the member for Kilmarnock was anxious that this bill should pass in the present session, he recommended him to have nothing to do with this amendment. Evidence had been very lately given before a committee of the House of Lords of innumerable instances in which Dissenting chapels had been sold and devoted to every conceivable secular purpose. (Hear, hear.) The real objection had been taken by the right hon. member for Portsmouth that churches, which had been consecrated and devoted to the religious services of the Church of England might, under the operation of this amendment, in a short space of time be devoted to ginshops, theatres, or any other object which the purchaser chose.

Mr. BOUVERIE said he accepted with satisfaction the proposal of the hon. baronet the member for Finsbury to withdraw the amendment, with a view to its being framed so as to obviate the objections which were entertained to it, although he admitted that the attempt to frame it in a manner to give satisfaction was fraught with considerable difficulty. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. M. PETO said he consented to withdraw the amendment on the distinct understanding that he should have the kind aid of the right hon. gentleman in so framing it as to obtain unanimous approval. (Laughter.) The practical meaning of the Secretary of State's assent being required was to put the building in trust that it might be held for religious purposes for ever. Religious zeal was not confined to the Church of England, and this propo-

sition would assist in carrying out the views of members of the Church. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENLEY said that if security were taken that the building should always be used for religious purposes he could not see any reason why they should not adopt the clause. It was rather like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel to make a clean sweep of the building and sell the materials when pulled down, and yet to refuse to sell the same materials undisturbed. The desecration would be less if any other religious bodies would buy the churches for religious purposes as they stood. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. M. PETO hoped he should also have the able assistance of the right hon. gentleman in framing the clause.

Mr. D. GRIFFITH said the preparation of the clause required the greatest possible care, and it could only be properly done in a committee of the House, not on the report.

The clock denoted a quarter to six when, by a standing order, the chairman left the chair, and the clause was not passed.

The remaining business was disposed of without debate, and the House adjourned at a few minutes before six o'clock.

SUPPLY.

In the morning sitting, on Thursday, the only order on the paper was for the consideration of the Civil Service Estimates in a committee of supply. There were ten notices of motion, or to call attention to various subjects, and Mr. LAING made an earnest request for their postponement till the evening, observing that there were still 200 votes in supply to be considered, and that ten days must elapse after all the votes were disposed of before the session could close.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved for a copy of the plan and estimate of Captain Fowkes for a National Gallery; the estimate amounted to 34,000*l.*, but it had been rejected by the First Commissioner of Works.

Mr. CONINGHAM hoped that nothing would be done in the matter of the National Gallery until the House met again next session, especially as a very large expenditure of money was involved. He had heard with astonishment that the Royal Academy was to be allowed to remain in the building at Trafalgar-square. The whole of this question called for serious and minute consideration.

Mr. COWPER had rejected Captain Fowkes's plan simply because he thought it was a bad one. In 1857, Lord Palmerston visited the National Gallery, and, after examination, came to the conclusion that the great central hall could be made available as a picture gallery. Plans had been given in by Mr. Pennythorne. His impression was that Captain Fowkes's plan would cost 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* He had no objection to produce the correspondence. Sir JOHN SHELLEY urged the recommendation of the committee, that the Royal Academy should be removed elsewhere. Lord JOHN MANNERS joined in the suggestion, and said that Lord Derby's Government had proposed to remove the Royal Academy to Burlington House. Lord PALMERSTON urged the House not to expend more at present than the 13,000*l.* in the vote; a permanent arrangement would be costly, and had better be deferred.

Mr. ADDERLEY accepted Mr. Cowper's offer of the correspondence, and withdrew the motion.

IRISH CHARITABLE DONATIONS—THE ROYAL PARKS.

The attention of the House was then called by Mr. HASSARD to the constitution of the Board of Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, and, after a response by Mr. CARDWELL, the House, at three o'clock, went into committee of supply.

The first vote of 100,440*l.* for Royal Parks and Pleasure-gardens gave rise to a warm debate, chiefly upon the Kensington-gardens ride. Mr. COWPER, in defending the measure, stated that on Sunday the ride was shut. It was not the custom in this country for any number of persons to ride in the park on Sunday, and he should be sorry to open Kensington-gardens for the use of riders on that day. (Hear.)

The discussion was resumed at the evening sitting, when the vote was again moved, but was ultimately withdrawn.

SPAIN AND THE GREAT POWERS.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. H. J. Baillie, said that he was not aware that Spain had expressed a desire to rank as one of the Great Powers of Europe; but the Government of France had expressed such a desire. Austria had stated that she had no objection, but expressed an opinion that no precedent should be made of it. Prussia, however, thought that as a Catholic Power was added, Sweden ought also to be included. He thought that as Portugal was also one of the Powers which signed the treaty of Vienna, she, perhaps, ought to be included; and Sardinia, a rising Power, might, perhaps, have a claim, which would make nine great Powers. But it seemed to him that the five Powers which had hitherto acted together had, on the whole, well preserved the peace of Europe, and he did not see the necessity for any change. No consent on the subject would be given by the Government before the next session of Parliament.

MANUFACTURE OF GUNS.

Mr. S. HERBERT said, in answer to Mr. Berkeley, that smooth-bore 68-pounders were being constructed for the navy, as it was not likely that that class of guns would ever be superseded by rifled guns. With regard to cast-iron guns which had been strengthened by Sir W. Armstrong, there had been experiments, and some guns had burst, but the test to which they were put was considered too strong.

FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill,

Mr. E. JAMES moved, as an amendment, the following resolution :

That, before proceeding further with this bill, it is desirable that this House should be in possession of further information as to the entire cost of the construction and efficient maintenance of the sea defences and the proposed land fortifications, distinguishing the expenses necessary to be incurred by the country in respect of such proposed sea defences and land fortifications.

He observed that the House was asked to vote 2,000,000*l.* as an instalment of an indefinite sum, for it was left in the dark as to the ultimate cost of these works. The 11,000,000*l.* was only for the construction of the proposed fortifications and sea defences and their armament; but their maintenance and manning were to be provided for, which would probably cost 3,000,000*l.* or more annually, and the House, he thought, should have something like a definite estimate of the limit of the expenditure.

Sir C. NAPIER, in seconding the amendment, reiterated his opinion that fortifications were superfluous if we retained our maritime superiority. We had now, he said, a respectable fleet, and it was impossible that France could invade this country unless she had the command of the sea.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in reply, referred very briefly to the details he had given upon a former occasion, stating the proportion of cost of the sea and land defences, and was satisfied that the estimates of the Commission could be relied upon. The statements of Sir C. Napier, he observed, contradicted each other.

Colonel Dickson supported the amendment; Lord Elcho opposed it; Sir De Lacy Evans would vote for the second reading; Mr. Monsell wished for further inquiry.

Sir F. SMITH repeated his objections to the scheme of land fortifications, and especially to the works on Portsdown-hill. He recommended the 2,000,000*l.* to be laid out upon the sea defences.

Mr. OSBORNE supported the amendment, considering that the estimates were most imperfect and unsatisfactory, and that the information was excessively scanty.

The most natural person to take up this question of 11,000,000*l.* is the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but—yon may call it carping criticism if you will—why is he never present, why has he never given an opinion upon this subject? Then, again, why is the member for Ashton-under-Lyne never here when this subject is discussed? Why, in 1858, he brought in a motion to cut down the estimates altogether, and yet now, whenever this question comes on, he cuts his stick. Nothing can be more natural when the House is asked to vote 9,000,000*l.*, than that we should ask for every information, and, therefore, instead of talking about “carping criticism,” I should have been astonished if my honourable and learned friend had been satisfied with these estimates. The noble lord (Lord Elcho)—who, of course has an interest in the question—for, if it be proved that fortifications are of no use, “Othello’s occupation will be gone”—the noble lord tenders his thanks to the Prime Minister for asking only 9,000,000*l.* I also tender my thanks, although for a different reason—I am thankful that, in the present spirit of the House of Commons, and that which prevails out of doors, he has not proposed to erect a complete Chinese wall round the island.” (Great laughter.)

Denouncing the panic-mongering spirit, and with stinging irony ridiculing the pamphlet of Sir D. McDougal, Mr. Osborne came back to the Ministry :

When we are talking about estimates, let us remember that this House, which was to cost 750,000*l.*, has really cost 3,000,000*l.* And so it will be with these fortifications. We know at the beginning of the session the estimate for the Chinese war was 800,000*l.*, and now it is 3,000,000*l.* We can’t get any information upon this subject, for the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not here. I say he ought to be here to defend his plan. I ask, what is the opinion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon this plan, and echo answers “Nothing.”

All criticisms, foreign and English, were against the Commissioners’ report. It was simply the plan of seven respectable gentlemen.

Sir S. M. PETO said he did not grudge money, but the Government should come forward with a well-matured plan and perfect estimates. It was the opinion of professional men, in which his own practical judgment concurred, that expensive land fortifications were unnecessary; that earthworks would suffice.

Mr. WHITE was of opinion that, before fortifications were proposed, the Militia should be developed, and every encouragement given to the Volunteer movement.

Lord PALMERSTON complained that the House had been dragged into a discussion upon the main question—“If it be the fact that truth is one, and error is infinite,” he might contrast the settled views of the Ministry with the discordant sentiments about them—

It is amusing to see the different views which different members take of this subject, according to their different lines of thought. Military men and those who have chiefly directed their attention to the manoeuvres of troops in the field say “Do not give us fortifications, give us an important addition to the regular army,” forgetting that a great addition to the regular army would be, perhaps, quite as expensive as these fortifications, that it would be good only for the single year for which it was voted, or that we must go on year after year maintaining in time of peace a disproportionate military establishment to stand in lieu of the permanent fortifications which we propose to erect. Military men are for troops. My honourable and gallant friend the member for Southwark, and other naval men, are for ships. He says—“Don’t tell me of men on land, don’t tell me of works, give me ships. If I have ships enough I will anchor them off

Portsmouth and Plymouth, and will take care that those ports shall be safe whatever may happen to our interests in other parts of the world.” Then come the lawyers. They have been modest and have not stated their remedy. I suppose they would meet the enemy with an injunction, or issue against him a writ of *ad eundem regno* to prevent his leaving his own dominions. These are all mighty good methods, but upon the whole I am inclined to think that the majority the other evening were of opinion that permanent defences will be the cheapest and most effective for the purposes for which they are proposed.

He repeated that the proposal of the Government was not founded upon distrust of any particular sovereign or nation, but upon a deliberate conviction that we ought to be prepared to defend the vulnerable points of the country, and that the best security for the continuance of peace was to be found in the ability to defend ourselves.

The House then divided, when the numbers were :—

Ayes	...	...	...	143
Noes	...	...	...	32
Majority	...	...	...	—111

The bill was then read a second time.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.—25-INCH SCALE.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into a committee of supply,

Sir M. PETO moved a resolution that it is expedient to discontinue the ordnance survey on the 25-inch scale till the survey on the 1-inch scale shall have been completed and published. He stated that the maps on the 25-inch scale would be twice the size of Lincoln’s Inn-fields, would cost between 2,000,000*l.* and 3,000,000*l.*, would require a century to complete, and would then be wholly useless.

Mr. S. HERBERT said it was the intention of the Government to discontinue this year the survey of new ground on the 25-inch scale, merely finishing the counties begun, and to consider before the next Session the best course to pursue in future.

After a short discussion, the resolution was withdrawn, and the House went into a Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates, when the vote for Royal Parks and Gardens was again moved, but was withdrawn.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Mr. LAING moved the estimate of 60,000*l.* for the Galway contract, which was entered into on the 21st of April, last year, by the late Government with the Atlantic Steam Company for the conveyance of mails to America. A select committee had examined into this contract, but no recommendation had been made to withhold the vote. The company had contracted for four large steamers at a cost of 400,000*l.*, one of which had been completed, and the others were in a state of forwardness. A proposal had been made by the company to transfer the contract to the Canadian Government, which had not been sanctioned by her Majesty’s Government. There could be no question that the contract was legally binding, and there was no pretext for not fulfilling it, although it had been entered into hastily and improvidently.

Mr. BOUVERIE opposed the vote, urging that by the terms of the contract the subsidy was dependent on the sanction of Parliament, and it was postponed last year for the purpose of inquiring into the facts; and therefore the House had a right to deal with it as they should think fit. The expenditure was a needless one, as there was already a contract with the Cunard line to perform this very postal service. He also contended that the contract had been irregularly entered into under the sanction of Lord Derby’s government. He also urged that the financial condition of the company was not such as to entitle it to such a contract. The contract was made on the eve of a dissolution of Parliament, and it was an electioneering job on a gigantic scale.

Mr. WHITESIDE defended the contract on the ground of the advantages it would confer on Ireland, while he denied that there was any corruption in its effectuation.

Sir F. BARING having strongly argued against the vote,

Mr. DISRAELI said he had acceded to the contract in the sincere belief that it would be politic and advantageous to Ireland, the arrangement having been long and well considered by the late Government.

Mr. ROEBUCK said Mr. Bouverie had accused somebody of corruption. As he (Mr. Roebuck) had negotiated this contract, he must have had something to do with it, and the other party connected with the bargain was Lord Derby. There was a disgrace attached to an unfounded accusation, and there was a cowardice in it.

Sir, after a life spent as mine has been, I can afford to bear imputations of this sort. When this contract was entered into, I being one of the parties chiefly concerned in negotiating it with the Government, I say I had never heard of Mr. O’Malley Irwin—I say I never saw him till I went into the court of justice, and that he had no more to do with this contract than I now have with the moon. (“Hear, hear,” and a laugh.) He is now known to be a convicted forger. To think that that man should be brought into competition and should be placed here as a sort of means of wounding me, I say is disgraceful to those who have used such poisoned arrows. I am in a position to laugh them to scorn, as I now do laugh to scorn both those who have shot the arrows and the arrows themselves. (Cheers.)

Mr. HUBBARD thought that the late Administration had acted with perfect freedom from all corrupt bias. Lord Derby entered into the contract in the belief that the interests of Ireland and of England demanded it at his hands, but the memorials on which that belief was founded had been got up by the grossest imposition, and it should have been seen that they were not reliable.

The committee then divided, with the following result :—

Ayes	...	...	...	143
Noes	...	...	...	39
Majority	...	...	...	—106

The vote was accordingly agreed to, and the chairman reported progress.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES BILL.

This bill, as amended, was considered. Sir G. BOWYER moved the omission of the first clause, because as at present advised it would be better to leave the law in regard to superstitions as it now stood.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the question had been discussed many times, and hon. members of the same persuasion as himself had agreed to the clause; and it appeared to him that it should be allowed to remain as part of the bill.

The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Mr. Butt.

The consideration of the Metropolis Local Management Act Amendment Bill was then entered on.

At twenty-five minutes to three o’clock a motion was made that the House be counted, and, there being only twelve members present, the House adjourned.

SUPPLY.

On Friday the House, at the morning sitting, went at once into committee of supply upon the Civil Service Estimates, resuming the consideration of the vote for Parks and Gardens, and, after a long discussion, which absorbed almost the whole time assigned to the sitting—comprising, among other topics, the Kensington-gardens Ride, the Serpentine, Battersea-park, and the draining of Richmond-park—the vote was agreed to. Time was left for only one additional vote, of 5,000*l.* for the Probate Court and Registries, which was likewise passed.

THE PAPER-DUTIES.

In the evening, on the motion for adjournment till Monday,

Mr. BRIGHT called attention to the Excise-duty upon paper, in order to make one or two suggestions, which he thought might be adopted with a view of saving the House from the painful and perilous condition in which it was placed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his budget, had proposed that the Excise duty upon paper should be abolished, as well as the import duty; but, by the rejection of the Paper-duty Bill in the House of Lords, the paper-makers had been left with a grievance and deprived of a compensating protection. The Excise was a tyranny which ought not to be tolerated in a free country, and a large industry was suffering under this grievance. The House of Commons had condemned this tax, and had passed a bill to abolish it, and he asked them to consider whether means might not be found to put an end to a monstrous injury. The House had been shorn of its power, and deprived of a control it had exercised for 500 years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had been subjected to a new authority, which would create difficulties and disasters in measures of finance. The House had passed three harmless resolutions, introduced by a speech far more harmless; but if it had a spark of spirit it would avail itself of some mode of restoring its authority and redeeming its credit. He suggested to the Government that a bill might be introduced into that House suspending the collection of the Excise duty upon paper till March or April next; or there was another course, which had been proposed by Lord Fermoy, not to prorogue, but to adjourn Parliament till November, when the bill might be reconsidered in the other House.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had hoped that they had sufficiently discussed and finally disposed of the serious question which had threatened to bring about a collision with the House of Lords. If Mr. Bright entertained the strong opinions he had expressed, he thought it would have better become him to declare those opinions, and propose the course he recommended at the time when the subject was under consideration in that House, when the House was full and the event recent. He (Lord Palmerston) thought he had performed his duty to the House and the country by the course he had proposed, and his impression was confirmed by the immense majority of members by whom the resolutions had been carried. He did not think the occasion required more than the resolutions he had proposed and the House had adopted, which vindicated the dignity and asserted the power of the House of Commons. If there was one thing which was more humiliating and degrading than another to that House, it was to utter paling lamentations and complaints when no practical result could follow.

The hon. gentleman says that if we had dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country upon this question, he thinks that we should have had a large majority, but I will tell him that I am of an entirely different opinion. (Loud Opposition cheers.) I am persuaded that the country would not have supported a Ministry who deemed that, under the circumstances of the case, it was a question upon which to appeal to the electors of the country. (Hear, hear.) I am not prepared for any of those courses which the honourable gentleman has proposed. Towards the conclusion of his speech he has told us what in his opinion constitutes the crime of treason. There are those who think that men who would wish to overthrow every component part of the institutions of the country—who in their minds conceive plans which, if carried into execution, must come under that denomination, deserve to have that epithet applied to them. (Hear, hear.) But all I take leave to say is, that when the hon. gentleman says that any course which the Government may take is, in his opinion, a treason against the people which would cover that Ministry with contempt and infamy—I say I leave with confidence the question between the hon. gentleman and

myself in regard to this matter to the deliberate judgment of the present time and of future ages, and I am not at all afraid as to which of us two will be deemed to be deserving of the epithets which he has bestowed upon me. (Loud cheers.)

Lord FERMOY, in reference to Mr. Bright's statement on the question of privilege, and in answer to an appeal made to him by that gentleman, intimated that he should not persist in the motion of which he had given notice, to revive the subject of the repeal of the Paper-duty in the Spirits Duties Bill, nor should he revive it this session.

PACIFICATION OF SYRIA.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said (in reply to Mr. H. B. Sheridan) :

With regard to the question put to me by my hon. friend, who has asked whether we have limited our operations to the mere appearance of a naval force on the coast of Syria, I have to reply that we have not so limited our interference; but that our naval squadron will do all in their power to prevent the massacres, and, if they are not otherwise able to do so, the Admiral is instructed to land the marines, in order to prevent a recurrence of the scenes that have lately been witnessed. [The noble lord here recapitulated the intelligence from Damascus, which will be found in our foreign intelligence.] No doubt, when the representatives of the various Powers met at Paris, it was their opinion, and that of her Majesty's Government, that there was considerable reason to fear, from the misconduct of the Turkish troops, and those who commanded them, that the cause of order would find faint and uncertain support from those troops. It was therefore thought necessary to agree that a body of French troops should be sent to support the authority of the Sultan, to prevent bloodshed, and restore tranquillity. But it was thought far better, in the first instance, that one Power should take charge of the movement of the troops. If it became afterwards necessary to have an additional number of troops, according to the protocol laid on the table, it would then be for the Powers to consider which of those Powers should furnish the additional troops, and of course her Majesty's Government will have to give their opinion on that subject, and, if necessary, will take a part in the operations. I trust, however, that no such necessity will arise. I am inclined to believe, from the vigorous measures that Fuad Pacha is taking, that although murders are still going on in the country, and although the unfortunate Christians are afraid to return to their homes, the state of things will very soon be much better, and that the forces of Turkey and France will restore tranquillity to that country. If that be the case, instead of an additional number of troops being required, the Government of France will be enabled to recall the troops they have sent. We wish that this operation may be a speedy one, and that we shall soon hear that order has been restored and that these horrible massacres have ceased. Of course, the general restoration of order is a matter of the first importance, and we shall then have to consider what measures should be adopted to prevent a repetition of these outrages.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The other subjects brought under discussion on the question of adjournment comprised the enclosure of Hainault and Epping Forests; the case of the Rev. Mr. Fox and the constitution of the Irish Poor Law Board; the proposed alterations in the National Gallery; the authenticity of the letter alleged to have been written by the Emperor of the French to the editor of the *Tipperary Examiner*; the inadequate provision made by the Corporation of the City of London for the measuring of grain; harbours of refuge; the re-appointment of Sir Charles Eastlake to the directorship of the National Gallery; and the mode in which Irish business was transacted in that House, and patronage dispensed by the Irish Government.

The motion for adjournment was agreed to.

PEACE PRESERVATION IN IRELAND.

On the order for the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill, Mr. BLAKE moved to defer the second reading for three months, deeming the Act unnecessary, since there was a diminution of crime and an absence of outrages in the country. Colonel FRENCH supported the amendment, believing the Act to be uncalled for in the present state of Ireland. Mr. LONGFIELD insisted that no case could be made out for an Act degrading and insulting to Ireland, and utterly useless. Mr. CARDWELL urged that there ought to be no objection to continue for a limited term a measure which experience showed had done great good, and which was applicable only to certain exceptional circumstances peculiar to Ireland. All that the bill promised was a power to the Government to proclaim a district where disturbances occurred, and at the expense of the district to send thither an additional force of police. Mr. M'MAHON and Mr. BURR opposed the bill, which Mr. DEASY vigorously supported, adducing instances of the efficacy of the act which it was proposed to continue. Mr. Maguire, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. Monsell, The O'Donoghue, and Mr. V. Scully opposed; and Mr. Whiteside supported the bill. After some further discussion, Mr. HENNESSY moved the adjournment of the debate. On a division the motion was rejected by 104 to 12. The House then divided on the second reading, which was carried by 87 to 27.

PARTY EMBLEMS IN IRELAND.

Mr. CARDWELL, in moving the second reading of the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, sent from the Lords, shortly explained the object and provisions of the bill, the existing law upon the subject being defective and requiring amendment. Mr. HENNESSY opposed the bill as an insult to Ireland, and because the law at present was amply sufficient. He moved to defer the second reading for three months. This amendment was seconded by Mr. LONGFIELD. Mr. DEASY stated the reasons which had induced the Government to bring in the bill. They had been applied to by both sides of the House to remedy the defects in the Party Processions Act, and accord-

ingly this bill had been introduced into the House of Lords, and had come down to this House with the unanimous assent of both parties. Mr. JAMES trusted the Government would not press such an extraordinary bill as this, and Mr. MALINS hoped that Irish members would reject it with indignation. Mr. COGAN moved that the debate be adjourned. After further discussion, Lord PALMERSTON, observing that the House was inconsistent in giving such a reception to a bill for which there had been a universal call, recommended the adjournment of the debate.

If, however, the bill was to be debated, they might go on till eight o'clock. (A laugh.) He could not agree with the noble lord (Naas) that there would be no other opportunity of considering this bill, for, as it seemed to be the intention of the House to sit far away into October (a laugh and murmur) there would be ample time to give it full consideration. ("Oh !") He trusted the House would agree to the adjournment of the debate. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITESIDE said that the bill was a bad bill, and would produce twenty times the confusion and animosity it was intended to put down.

They were told the bill came down from the House of Lords. Now, he respected the House of Lords when he agreed with the House of Lords. (A laugh.)

Sir G. BOWYER characterised this as a Coercion Bill for the North of Ireland. He wished to see the peace preserved, but he did not wish the Protestants to be coerced in the North any more than the Catholics in the South of Ireland.

The discussion was continued, and the motion for the adjournment of the debate being withdrawn, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 62 to 29.

The bill was then read a second time.

The other orders having been disposed of, the House adjourned, at ten minutes past three o'clock, till Monday.

CHURCH-RATES.

On Monday Mr. POTTS gave notice that early next session he should move a humble address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to command the archbishops and bishops in their several dioceses to so order that sermons may be preached in every parish or district church in England and Wales on the first or any other Sunday in the year, and that collections may be made after such sermons for the support of the fabric of the Church and for the necessary expenses usually met by the grant of a Church-rate.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a committee upon the East India Loan, the House consisting at that time of less than forty members,

Sir C. WOOD, in moving a resolution enabling the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India, after touching upon a few preliminary points, proceeded to show the state of the Indian finances. Taking the last two years together, he had last August estimated the aggregate deficiency at 23,988,000*l.*, and the actual deficit in those years turned out to be 24,168,000*l.*, a difference of only 180,000*l.* The deficiency of Indian revenue for the present year was 6,196,000*l.*, or, including guaranteed interest on railroad capital, 7,472,000*l.*

No one, he observed, could be sanguine enough to suppose that this deficiency could be met by a reduction of the military expenditure, in which, however there had been a reduction in the last two years of this branch of the expenditure to the amount of 6,000,000*l.* After reviewing the principal items of charge which had augmented since the year 1856-57, the pattern year, before the mutiny, he stated that, comparing the estimated amount of revenue with that of charge for the year 1861-62, the estimated deficiency would be 6,611,000*l.* The question was how this deficiency was to be met, and, after a careful examination, he had come to the conclusion that it was impossible to effect this by a reduction of expenditure. The Government of India had resolved to meet the exigency by a system of increased taxation, including an Income-tax, and, although the result of this experiment might be contemplated with some anxiety, there was no alternative, and he thought the Home Government and Parliament ought to give its best support to the Government of India.

The next question was the probable produce of the new taxes. Not much could be expected to be obtained in the present year; but, in 1861-62, it was estimated that they would yield 3,500,000*l.*; deducting this from 6,611,000*l.*, there would still be a deficiency of 3,111,000*l.* This, he believed, would be eventually met by a reduction of expenditure, so that at the end of the year 1861-62, the expenditure and the revenue would be equalised. He proposed to provide for the immediate deficiency without having recourse to borrowing money by means of the balances in the Treasury, and from the payments on account of railroads in India, which would amount to 7,000,000*l.*, this year, of which 5,000,000*l.*, would be disbursed in India: and he moved the resolution empowering him to raise a sum not exceeding 3,000,000*l.* by way of precaution only. He then entered into details regarding a paper currency, railroads, public works and improvements in India, revenue settlements, the new arrangements made in Oude and the Punjab, the treatment of the talukdars, and other matters of a social and economical nature, concluding with a confident anticipation that in time the improvement of the country and the augmentation of its resources would make our rule of India the means of conferring a lasting benefit upon the people.

Mr. H. SEYMOUR considered the statement of Sir C. WOOD most unsatisfactory, contending that the Government had not exerted their endeavours to keep down the expenditure to the lowest point. He discussed at much length, and in a tone of severe criticism, the financial statements of Sir Charles, the topics introduced into his speech, as well as its omissions of such subjects as the civil service, law reform, and the sale of land, accompanying his strictures with suggestions of his own. He condemned the proceedings of Sir C. WOOD in relation to Sir C. Trevelyan, and complained generally of his mode of carrying on the business of India.

Mr. W. EWART was of opinion that the military expenditure of India might be diminished by the reduction of the army and the establishment of an efficient police. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY thought the state of the Indian finances most alarming. One of the great dangers, he observed, was the doubtful foundation upon which these financial statements rested, as Mr. WILSON had discovered. Sir D. LACY EVANS asked what could be the object of keeping up such an immense military establishment in India, native as well as European, now that the mutiny was extinct, and the people were disarmed; and how it was possible that, with such an establishment, the finances could be relieved? Mr. VANSITTART doubted whether the produce of the income-tax would be so large as Sir C. WOOD anticipated. Mr. CRAWFORD threw out suggestions for a modification of the system of Indian railway guarantees. Mr. T. G. BARING replied to Mr. Seymour, and said with respect to the military expenditure, that the Indian Government were fully convinced of the necessity of reducing the army in India, and were taking every practicable means to effect its reduction, which must be a work of time. Mr. AYRTON objected to the course of giving to the Government of India what was asked without examination; a course of unlimited credit that would produce unlimited extravagance.

Sir C. WOOD gave a general reply, and the debate, the greater part of which was listened to by not more than thirty members, was brought to a close by the resolution being agreed to.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon the Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill, in which the policy of borrowing in the form of terminable annuities, in preference to stock, was incidentally discussed on an amendment moved by Mr. HUBBARD, the object of which was to separate at each half-yearly payment of the annuities the amount of interest from that of principal, and which was resisted by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the ground that it would raise a very embarrassing question in levying the Income-tax. The amendment was negatived without a division. On the Schedule, Sir F. SMITH moved to reduce the sum for Portsmouth by 200,000*l.*—that which applied to the works on Portsdown-hill. After a debate, on a division, the amendment was rejected by 79 to 28.

The House then resumed.

The Consolidated Fund (10,000,000*l.*) Bill passed through committee, as did the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill. The Defence of the Realm Bill was read a second time. The Spirits Bill was read a third time and passed. The Spirit Duties Bill, and the Excise Duties Bill passed through committee.

PEACE PRESERVATION, IRELAND.

On the order for going into committee upon the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill, Mr. BLAKE moved to defer the committee for three months, but this amendment was negatived upon a division by 71 to 15, and the House went into committee on the bill.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Saturday says:— "The harvest of a cold and rainy summer rarely proves so good on threshing as it promised to be. This must be borne in mind by any one who looks on the bulky crops at present on the ground. The traveller through those eastern and midland counties of England which are traversed by the Great Northern, the Great Western, and the Manchester and Lincolnshire lines of railway, will otherwise have an undue impression of the excellence of the coming crops. Barley and wheat are in some districts a good deal knocked about and laid, and the latter is elsewhere thinner on the ground than usual; the former, however, generally promises an unusually large yield, though of inferior quality. Peas and beans, too, are generally clear of blight, with a heavy crop of straw, well podded. Over the wold district of Lincolnshire the corn crops look well; and almost everywhere it is a most promising year for all green crops. There were never bulkier crops of grass, and though the greater part of it has been badly won, or is still to make, a great deal of good hay has been saved. Corn crops everywhere unusually late. Harvest, which began in the middle of July last year in Berkshire, is not now so forward as it was then; and our crop returns, which were gathered in during last month in 1859, though a fortnight or three weeks later this year, are no doubt everywhere a good deal earlier in the season. We hope to publish them next week. They will unfortunately announce in many places the re-appearance of the potato disease. It has come with unusual abruptness on the potato crops in Gloucestershire, which, with very little previous ripening of the leaf, are being blackened in rapidly extending patches, more seriously than in any year since those in which they were first destroyed in this way.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—1860.

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

The following is a list of Candidates who have passed the examination for honours in the respective subjects:—

MATHEMATICS.—Thomas Dale (Exhibition), Trinity College, Cambridge; Jacob Stiebel, University College; Horatio Nelson Grimley, University College; Benjamin Kisch, University College.

LATIN.—Alfred Roscoe, University College; John Watson Tevan, University College; Thomas George Rooka, Regent's Park College; Nathaniel Nathan, University College; John Wallace, St. Edmund's, Ware; Henry Summerhayes, private tuition; Elim Henry D'Avigdor, University College.

ENGLISH.—Thomas George Rooka, Regent's Park College; Henry Summerhayes (Exhibition), private tuition; Thomas Charles Edwards, Calvinistic College, Bala; Henry von der Heyde Cowell, Regent's Park College; Randal Charles John Nixon, Grosvenor College, Bath; John Wallace, St. Edmund's, Ware, and Alexander Wilson, Spring-hill College (equal); William Nicolle, New College; Owen Jones, University College; Henry Peto, University College.

FRENCH.—William Nicolle (prize), New College; Elim Henry D'Avigdor, University College; Benjamin Kisch, University College; Edwin Lawrence, private tuition; Thomas George Rooka, Regent's Park College; Joseph Gibbons, private tuition.

GERMAN.—Elim Henry D'Avigdor (prize), University College; Nathaniel Nathan, University College, and Thomas George Rooka, Regent's Park College (equal); Benjamin Kisch, University College.

THE MURDER AT ROAD.

A man who gave himself into custody, self-accused of the murder at Road, was examined on Monday at Twybridge. The prisoner, on being brought up, walked with a firm and erect step, and appeared perfectly calm and collected. Throughout the proceedings no appearance of insanity or of any mental derangement was visible. He gave his name as Edmund John, still suppressing the surname "out of respect to his mother and family." The depositions taken before the magistrates at Wolverton, Bucks, were read, and confirmed by the respective witnesses.

After the depositions had been read the prisoner exclaimed, "I can prove I was miles away at the time."

He was cautioned, but continued:—

I wish to say where I was at the time of the murder. I can prove I was in the Pratton-road at Portsmouth, or Portsea, on the 28th or the 29th of June, and at Godalming, near there, on the 30th. Being so unfortunate and out of work made my life a complete burden to be, and other things as well. I have a wife and seven children, and no work, and other things to make it worse. My wife has left me. The two spots of blood on my trousers were caused by my cutting my finger here, on Thursday last. On the 28th and 29th of June I was at Portsmouth. I can prove where I slept on these two nights. On the 28th there was a review or something of the kind, at Portsmouth; the shops were shut and guns were fired. I will put down on a piece of paper where I slept that night.

The prisoner then legibly wrote:—

The George and Dragon, or Green Dragon, I will not say which. There is a brickfield at the back, and a sawyer's yard at the side. On the following day, the 29th, I changed caps with another man for his. He was tipsy at the time; but I don't think he slept there. He then said, "They will remember me there, as I left without paying."

In answer to the magistrates, he further said he did not know with whom it was he changed caps. The landlord only knew him by his stopping there. He went from Portsmouth to London. He had walked from London to Portsmouth. He thought it was about 70 miles. He was three days walking it. He made the confession because he was very much agitated at the time. He did it to be hung. He was sick and tired of his life. He changed now because he did not like to die without speaking the truth. He detailed his life in London and the country in a very collected manner. Four times he had been in hospitals, twice for accidents and twice for fits, to which up to three years ago he was subject. He said he had worked in London for Messrs. Piper, builders, and for Mr. Myers. He had lived in Pimlico, London, and at Princes-street, Soho, three years ago. His wife had gone away from him.

The magistrates having deliberated, said they had determined to remand him till Wednesday, to make further inquiries about him meanwhile, but advised him to tell them his name. This he refused to do then, but subsequent to the examination he stated his name to be John Edmund Gagg.

The *Western Press*, in an article on this mysterious affair, says:—

The police are acting with praiseworthy energy, following up everything offering the slightest promise of information or evidence. They have re-examined many places before looked to, such as the sewer from the dwelling-house to the river, the river itself, and spots indicating a suitableness for concealing anything desirable to be hidden; they have again visited and searched the dwellings of the washerwoman, Holley, her son-in-law, and of Nutt, the shoemaker, and parish clerk, but nothing whatever has come to light which can in any way implicate anyone in the appalling deed.

MORE BRIBERY PROSECUTIONS.—It is intimated that proceedings are about to be commenced against five persons who are accused of acts of bribery at the last election for Great Yarmouth.

* Deserving of Exhibition, but precluded by age.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 15, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, August 13. The Court party insists upon the proclamation of a state of siege at Naples. The Government has refused to comply with the demand.

NAPLES, August 14.

Yesterday, at midnight, the Veloci came in at Castellamare, and fired some cannon shot at the Monaca, then went away without any results.

TRIESTE, August 14.

It is no longer doubted that if Garibaldi succeeds in becoming master of Naples, the King and his consort would retire on board the Imperial flotilla, and afterwards take refuge at Vienna.

Prince Petrulla, the Neapolitan Minister at Vienna, who is now at Genoa, has demanded and obtained leave of absence for one year.

AUSTRIA AND GARIBALDI.

PARIS, August 14.

The *Paris* says:—"We have reason to believe it to be quite true that an Austrian note has declared that in the event of Garibaldi taking possession of the kingdom of Naples, or organising an expedition against the Austrian possessions, Austria would not wait for the attack, but would proceed to meet the Garibaldian troops on whatever point of the mainland it might be necessary."

HUNGARY.

The news from Hungary received at Vienna continues to cause disquietude. Among other things, it is stated that General Benoak, in whom the Court party had placed great hopes, finds the task of tranquillising the population inexcusable without important concessions, and has consequently expressed a wish to retire from his post of governor. General de Melzer is spoken of as his successor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Halifax by rail, on the 2nd instant, for Windsor and Huntsport, and was warmly received at both places. He sailed from Huntsport on board the *Styx* for St. John's, where he arrived on the morning of the 3rd, and met a most enthusiastic reception. 2,000 school children, who were drawn up at the gate, sang the National Anthem, and afterwards strewed the road with flowers. The members of the Government, and several members of the Legislature, dined with the Prince in the evening. The whole West India squadron would accompany the Prince to Quebec.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

SYRIA.

In the House of Lords, Lord WODEHOUSE, in reply to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, said he was not able to state that positive instructions had been sent to despatch a vessel of war to Smyrna. Admiral Martin had been sent with a strong squadron to the Syrian coast, with instructions to assist as much as possible in restoring tranquillity, and would doubtless direct his ships upon those points where they would be most needed. Our squadron now on the Syrian coast consisted of four lines-of-battle ships, two frigates, and three corvettes. Kursuid Pasha was about to be sent under arrest to Constantinople, as his conduct required a strict inquiry, and, if found as iniquitous as alleged, severe punishment. In answer to a second question from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, he stated that there would be no objection to lay before the House the report of the commission on the financial affairs of Greece, which, if carried out by the Greek Government, would confer a lasting advantage upon that country.

The report of amendments on the Gas (Metropolis) Bill was agreed to.

The European Forces (India) Bill, after a short discussion between Lord Lyveden, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Wynford, and Lord De Grey, was read a third time and passed.

MARRIAGES WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Lord CLARENCE, in presenting several petitions to legalise marriages with a deceased wife's sister, asserted his belief that the feeling of opposition to these marriages was daily decreasing throughout the country, a statement contradicted by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Redesdale, and corroborated by Lord Wodehouse.

Lord WODEHOUSE, in reply to Lord Stanley of Alderley, explained the present state of our telegraphic communications with India, and the measures which were on foot to improve it.

Their lordships adjourned at ten minutes past seven o'clock.

MR. COWPER IN HYDE PARK.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, in answer to Mr. E. James, Mr. W. Cowper said, with reference to a statement which had appeared in the newspapers, that it was true that on Sunday evening last, while walking in Hyde-park, he heard a Chartist orator indulging in abuse of the aristocracy in general and himself in particular in reference to the new ride in Kensington-gardens; and he took the liberty of addressing the crowd in reply, with, as he thought, good effect.

In committee of supply a sum of 1,000,000/- was granted to pay off Exchequer bonds, payable 8th of November next.

The report of the resolution on the East India Loan was brought up.

On going into committee of supply, Colonel NORTH called attention to the corporal punishments inflicted in the gaols and houses of correction in the United Kingdom, comparing them with the cases of flogging in the army.

The House then went into committee of supply on the Civil Service estimates, and disposed of several votes.

At the evening sitting the Consolidated Fund (10,000,000/-) Bill was read a third time and passed.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

On going into committee of supply on the Education estimates,

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved that the grants annually made by Parliament for the promotion of education ought to be expended with fair and just regard to the requirements of the different classes of schools recognised by the minutes of the committee of council, and that ragged and industrial schools, which are alone adapted to meet the wants of a considerable number of destitute and neglected children, are therefore entitled to a larger amount of aid than they at present receive.

Mr. BLACK seconded the motion, very strongly urging the necessity and the value of ragged schools as bringing education within the reach of a class which could not obtain instruction by any other means.

Mr. ADDERLEY, while admitting that the primary object of the education grant was to afford instruction to children whose parents were unable to educate them, contended that the limit within which the grant was now administered to ragged and industrial schools was a proper one, and necessary to prevent abuse.

Mr. Briscoe, Mr. A. Mills, and Mr. Cave supported the motion.

Mr. HENLEY said that the question was, whether it was possible to give the Ragged and Industrial a separate and distinct status. The matter took a much wider scope than it appeared Sir J. Pakington supposed, and in order to effect the object in view it would be necessary to readjust the whole system of educational grants. The existing plan was defective in not helping the poorest class in reference to education. The number of children to whom the education grants were applicable, was 4,000,000/-, and the number dealt with by means of the grants was only 800,000. There had been a great depreciation in the amount of education in the class to which these children belonged since 1841, the number of persons instead of their names having much increased, and on the whole that class did not receive the education to which they were to be entitled.

Mr. LOWE said that the principle on which the education grant was administered was not that of supplying education wherever it was wanted in the strict sense of the term. The system of the Privy Council was that they originated nothing, and gave grants of money to those districts which raised schools by voluntary contributions. The system being voluntary, the evil which was no doubt to be deplored was that in poor districts education was not so prevalent. The plan proposed by the motion would at once strike at the root of the system, and throw a vast additional expenditure on the State. He contended that the ragged schools received, or were open to receive, the same assistance as was granted to all other elementary schools, while they had other advantages not possessed by the other schools of that class.

On a division the motion was rejected by 41 to 23.

THE EDUCATION GRANT.

Upon the first vote of 798,167/- for public education in Great Britain, Mr. LOWE, in moving this vote, observed that, although there was an apparent decrease compared with last year's of 38,753/-, there was, in fact, an increase of about 36,000/-, though 40,000/- short of the estimate had been expended. He then proceeded to explain the details of the vote, the distribution of the grant, &c. The vote was agreed to after much discussion.

The next vote, of 94,951/- for the Department of Science and Art, was likewise discussed for a considerable time, and several ineffectual attempts were made to reduce the amount. The vote was ultimately agreed to.

Other votes passed without opposition, and the chairman was ordered to report the resolutions to the House.

The Fortifications (Provision for Expenses) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Defence of the Realm Bill passed the committee, with a few amendments.

The Excise Duties Bill, being considered as amended, received a further amendment with reference to the duty on hops.

The Customs (No. 2) Bill passed the committee.

NEW ZEALAND.

On the order for the second reading of the New Zealand Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON, after presenting a petition against the bill, made an earnest appeal to the Government against the doubtful propriety of proceeding with the bill.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was not intended then to read the bill, and when it came on for a second reading, those who had charge of it would state the reasons which had induced the Government to introduce the bill in the other House.

The second reading was deferred till Monday.

The Conugal Rights (Scotland) Bill passed through the committee.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

Failures in the leather trade continue to take place. The suspension is announced to-day of Messrs. Poole and Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, of Northampton, with liabilities to the amount of about 20,000/-. The accountants employed are Messrs. Quilter, Ball, Jay, and Co.

Lord Dufferin, English commissioner in Syria, left Marseilles on Saturday morning in the *Morsey*, one of the steamers of the *Messageries Imperiales*, for his destination.

The accounts just received from Point de Galle by the Peninsular and Oriental Company state that altogether 790 boxes of specie, with about 205,000/-, had been raised from the wreck of the *Malabar*. The next mail is expected to bring intelligence of the recovery of the residue—77,000/-.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

An unusually small supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather for the crops, factors were very firm, and, in some instances, prices were a shade higher than on Monday. There was a full average business doing in foreign wheat, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Floating cargoes commanded extreme rates. The few parcels of barley on show were disposed of at very full prices. The malt trade was slow; nevertheless, the quotations were well supported. Oats were rather dearer, with a good demand. Both beans and peas were very firm, and there was rather more business doing in flour.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE movements of Garibaldi are still the great point of interest in European politics. His little army of 20,000 volunteers is stationed at Messina, ready to embark for the mainland, and is daily reinforced by arrivals from Palermo, which the Neapolitan fleet allow to pass into that harbour without hindrance. The cannon of the Sicilian Dictator command the Straits, and thus enable any portion of his force to embark for Calabria, where the population are ready to rise, without the interference of the ships of war that guard the Neapolitan territory. 4,000 troops of Francis II. still hold the citadel of Messina, but are supposed to be favourable to the cause which Garibaldi has taken in hand. That General is in no hurry, and puts but little confidence in the energy of the Neapolitan Liberals. While pushing forward his preparations, he has actually paid a private visit to Naples to consult with his sympathisers and arrange his plans.

In the Neapolitan capital the new Government are already paralysed, and the popular enthusiasm on behalf of Garibaldi is openly manifested. The extent of the silent revolution that is proceeding is shown by the adhesion of the Prince of Syracuse, the King's uncle, to the idea of annexation to Piedmont. The Court party, panic-stricken for a time, is beginning to recover confidence, and has demanded that Naples shall be placed in a state of siege, and that the elections for the Parliament, which is likely formally to dethrone the King, shall be postponed—proposals which the Government have refused to entertain. However widely disaffection may have spread through the Neapolitan army and navy, the reactionists can still count upon the fidelity of a large body of foreign troops, chiefly Austrians, who are not likely to succumb without a struggle on behalf of their Bourbon master. To spare the useless effusion of Italian blood, appears, however, to be the great object of Garibaldi, and we trust that his wondrous sagacity and power of moulding events to his purpose will again be triumphant.

The approaching revolution in Naples, and the certainty that it will be followed by the annexation of the whole of Southern Italy to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel, have occasioned so much disquietude at Vienna that the threat of armed intervention to oppose Garibaldi has been held out. The Government of Vienna have, it is said, declared that in the event of Garibaldi taking possession of the kingdom of Naples, or organising an expedition against the Austrian possessions, Austria will not wait for the attack, but will proceed to meet the Garibaldian troops on whatever point of the mainland it may be necessary. The threat is no doubt a mere *brutum fulmen*. What legal right has Austria to interfere in Naples? France has declared for non-intervention, and will allow no other Power to violate that principle. Nor will the internal condition of the empire permit of the Austrian Government engaging in another war. The finances are hopelessly involved, disaffection exists amongst the Magyar troops in Venetia, and General Benedek, having found it impossible to conciliate the Hungarians "without important concessions," has resolved to retire from his position as Governor.

Fuad Pacha has entered, with great apparent vigour, upon his task of punishing the guilty authors of the massacres in Syria. While at Beyrouth, several of the high Turkish officials, implicated in these atrocities, including Kurchid Pacha and Achmet Pacha were sent under arrest to Constantinople. Will either of these traitors be punished according to their deserts? It is to be remembered that Namik Pacha, who connived at the Jeddah massacre, and was sent in disgrace to the capital, is now holding high office in the Sultan's Government, as President of the Council of War! Several hundreds of the miscreants engaged in the massacre in Damascus were captured by Fuad Pacha immediately on his arrival in that city, and will no doubt receive summary punishment. It is in this direction that Turkish vengeance will fall; but experience shows that every means will be used to screen the faithless Pachas who are responsible for these horrors. Abd-el-Kader, an impartial witness in this case, considers that a direct, clear case of complicity

exists between the Turkish officials and the fanatical Moslems, and urges that a summary example should be made of all the leading authorities. In opposition to the opinion of Lord John Russell suggested by Fuad Pacha's despatch, he declares that without foreign intervention the great criminals will go unpunished, and that without a military occupation of the country, order cannot be restored.

The news from China is perplexing. While the Emperor is preparing to cope with the allied expedition in the North, Soochow, the second city in the Empire, has fallen into the hands of the rebels, and Ho, the Governor-General of the province, has fled to Shanghai, and besought the aid of the allies to drive back the insurgents, who now have it in their power to stop the whole trade of Shanghai. That request has, of course, been refused. The active operations on the Peiho would commence immediately on the arrival of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros from Shanghai, with what result a few more mails will inform us. We have 76 pennants in the Chinese waters, and the French 45. The conversation on the subject in the House of Lords tallies with the report of the *Times* correspondent, that "the cost of the Chinese war must already be counted by millions."

The European Forces (India) Bill is making rapid progress through the House of Lords, without formal opposition. The difference between all the great authorities as to the effect of this measure is remarkable. While the Earl of Ellenborough regards it as highly dangerous, Lord Clyde throws the weight of his experience into the other scale. He considers it necessary for the character and honour of the country that there should be but one army and one discipline for European troops in India.

The power of the Episcopal Bench is shown in the course taken by the Peers in the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill. So great has been the scandal at the doubling of the Dean of York's salary that Lord Stanley of Alderley ventured to suggest on Thursday, with the approbation of the Earl of Derby, the addition of a clause providing that in future no scheme for the augmentation of the revenues of any dignitary of the Church should be passed by Order in Council, until it had been laid before Parliament, and for six weeks. A day's reflection satisfied the Conservative leader that he had acted precipitately. On Friday the Bishops had it all their own way. Lord Stanley's proposal was a vote of censure to which they would not submit, and all the lay Peers showed so strong a disposition to back out of their zealous protests against the York job that the new clause was negatived without a division. Well might the Bishop of London taunt them with understanding "very little about the matter."

Another usurpation of the House of Lords! The Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Investments Bill simply proposes to save the public money, by enabling the Government to invest in any description of public securities moneys which, by the Acts now in force, can only be invested in stock which does not yield interest equal to that legally payable on those moneys. The measure was declared to be urgent by the Government; but, by a majority of one, the House of Lords has declared that it is not urgent. Though a money Bill, therefore, it falls to the ground, because their lordships have chosen to adopt a standing order to the effect that only urgent measures shall be entertained after a certain date, which is now past. We are curious to see whether Lord Palmerston will now take that action which even his mild resolutions indicated as necessary in certain cases, and whether he will re-introduce and send up again to their lordships a Bill which simply proposes to save the revenue a hundred thousand a-year.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARLIAMENT, like the weather, seems as though it never meant to take up. The grouse-shooting season has come, but the prospects of prorogation are still remote and indefinite. But little impression has been made as yet upon the Civil Service Estimates. Every motion for going into Committee of Supply brings out a long string of Notices, and almost endless discussions. Parliamentary zeal runs into channels very little cared for by the public. That the Session cannot terminate before September appears pretty certain—how far it will run into that month we should not like to hazard a conjecture. The Lords begin to grumble, and to exercise the very unconstitutional power of refusing to look at measures sent up to them after a certain date, unless they have been previously declared by resolution to be "urgent." Meanwhile, Government have still considerable arrears of business on hand, much of which, we honestly confess, we wish they could see it their duty to leave unfinished. The chaos, of course, will come to an end, some how, and at some time—but, for many weeks

past, the British Houses of Parliament have not thrown representative institutions into a commendatory light.

The Union of Benefices Bill, upon the main provisions of which we expressed our opinions at length about six weeks ago, went into Committee on Wednesday, but did not get out of it. Mr. Bouverie stood sponsor for it, and, with a view, no doubt, to getting it passed, consented to modify it in several important particulars. In the first place, the operation of the Bill is now to be limited to the metropolis. In the next place, four city churches, namely, St. Stephen's, Walbrook; St. Martin's, Ludgate; St. Peter's, Cornhill; and St. Swithin's, Cannon-street, are specially excepted from liability to be pulled down. And in the third place, power is to be given to sell condemned edifices to Dissenters. An amendment to this last effect was introduced by Sir Morton Peto, and led to as curious a debate as can well be imagined. Mr. Bouverie accepted the principle of the amendment, and undertook to frame a clause to give effect to it—and even Mr. Henley confessed that if such clause were properly worded "it was very difficult to see what objection could be made to it." How will the Lords entertain this somewhat significant alteration of their handiwork?

The House met at a morning sitting on Thursday, and was immediately moved to go into Committee of Supply. Mr. Laing, who has charge of the Civil Service Estimates, deprecated needless discussion, and enforced his admonition by a statement to the effect that there yet remained two hundred Votes to be got through before the Appropriation Bill could be introduced, after which ten days must elapse before the Session could close. How far this appeal was responded to will appear in the sequel. First, Mr. Adderley moved for a copy of the plan and estimate of Captain Fowke, for the alteration of the National Gallery, which motion having been discussed, and having succeeded in its main object, was afterwards withdrawn. Then, Sir F. Baring moved a resolution declaring the audit and appropriation of the Civil Service Estimates to be "insufficient and unsatisfactory." This also was debated for awhile, and finally agreed to. Afterwards Mr. Hassard called attention to the constitution of the Board of Commissioners for Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, and Mr. Cardwell replied. The House was then allowed to form itself into a committee, and the first vote proposed was 100,440. for Royal parks and grounds. Of course, this brought up the fiercely contested question of the new ride in Kensington Gardens, about which heaps of triviality were laboriously piled up on both sides. The Committee divided on a proposal made by Sir John Shelley to strike out the item of 250*l.* required for the iron hurdles intended to fence off this ride from the Gardens, and, by rejecting the amendment, affirmed the expediency of the arrangement made by Mr. Cowper, the Commissioner of Works. But four o'clock had now arrived, and the House resumed, and adjourned to six. At six o'clock there was the usual preliminary business—the presentation of petitions, the giving notices of motions, and the interpellation of Ministers—and afterwards the second reading of the Fortifications Bill was debated, Mr. E. James having moved, and Sir C. Napier seconded, an amendment to the effect that before proceeding further with the measure the House ought to have more detailed information. The Government plan underwent searching criticism from several points of view—the legislator's, the soldier's, the sailor's, the engineer's, and the contractor's—and, on the whole, spite of Mr. Sidney Herbert's painstaking explanations, and Lord Palmerston's pleasantries of defence and retort, came out of the ordeal considerably damaged in reputation. But it mattered nothing. It is a settled understanding that some millions sterling shall be raised and spent while the public is in the humour. A few months' delay, and an indifferent harvest, might endanger the entire scheme, so the House rejected the amendment by 143 to 32 votes. This matter having been disposed of, the usual motion for going into Committee of Supply was made, on which Sir Morton Peto moved a resolution for discontinuing the Ordnance survey on the 25-inch scale, till the survey on the 1-inch scale shall have been completed. A brief discussion, an assurance from Government that the larger survey will be suspended this year, at all events, a withdrawal of the resolution, and the House again passed into committee. The first item moved was 60,000*l.* in pursuance of that gross political job, the Galway Packet Contract. A fierce debate, running into offensive personalities, ensued, in which Mr. Bouverie led on the opposition to the vote, and Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Roebuck defended it. The vote was affirmed by 145 to 39. It was now nearly three o'clock in the morning—the House had been sitting thirteen hours—and so, having

disposed of the remaining orders of the day, it adjourned to bed.

Friday. Another morning sitting; four members at prayers; half-past twelve before forty members could be got together, and the House constituted for business. Committee of Supply again—Royal parks and gardens the first item. Another amendment—Colonel Dunne's—to reduce the vote by 18,000*l.*, on the ground that about that sum was to be expended in purposes purely metropolitan, and not national. A long discussion, in which the Kensington Gardens' ride figured once more, the drainage of Richmond-park, the opening of Storey's-gate for horsemen, Battersea-park expenses, a refreshment-room in Regent's-park, and other matters of the like order were canvassed, and then a division which rejected the amendment by sixty-six to fifteen votes. A further amendment, moved by Mr. A. Smith, for reducing the vote by the amount (2,300*l.*) required for the steam engine at Battersea-park; another division—thirty-one votes for the amendment, fifty-five against it. A little more talk, and the vote was agreed to. The next vote proposed was 5,000*l.* for the Probate Court—agreed to. The next, 3,685*l.* for repairing British embassy houses abroad, discussed, but caught by the clock before being settled. In the evening, on the motion that the House at its rising adjourn to Monday, Mr. Bright, in a powerful speech of some length, called attention to the Paper-duties question, and the position of the House in reference to the encroachment on their privileges by the Lords. He reviewed the whole affair in a strain of severity, suggested various modes by which the Commons before they separated might right themselves, and arraigned Lord Palmerston for treason to the nation in betraying to the other House the most sacred trust which could have been put into his hands. Lord Palmerston taunted Mr. Bright with his silence and inaction when the resolutions he now condemned were under consideration, and unanimously agreed to, and said he was willing to abide the judgment of history. His speech, in point of sarcasm, denunciation, and withering contempt, was a Roland for an Oliver. Several other topics were mooted during this weekly *pot-pourri* of senatorial talk, none of which need be mentioned here, but the statement made by Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. H. B. Sheridan's inquiry, of the present position of affairs in Syria. Two Irish Bills—the Peace Preservation Act Amendment Bill, and the Party Emblems Bill—raised a truly Hibernian shindy for the remainder of the sitting. There was quite an exuberance of indignation; several divisions, in all of which Government were successful; and, at last, at ten minutes after three o'clock on Saturday morning, an adjournment.

Monday was mainly devoted to the Indian Budget, *apropos* of a resolution moved by Sir C. Wood, authorising him to raise 3,000,000*l.* by loan in this country, for service in India. The Right Hon. Secretary of State went into a lengthened, minute, and apparently *bona-fide* exposition of the present and prospective condition of Indian finance, from which, by-the-by, small comfort is to be gathered, even if alarm is not to be apprehended. The statement was commented upon with considerable dissatisfaction by Mr. Danby Seymour, and several other members, but the resolution was agreed to without a division—a fact that will not surprise the reader when he is told that barely thirty members were present during the whole debate. And then the House went into committee on the Fortifications Bill, on the schedule appended to which being proposed, Sir F. Smith moved to reduce the sum to be voted for Portsmouth to 200,000*l.* The object was to get rid of the proposed works at Portsdown Hill, which, he said, would be the merest waste of public money, and which would require so many men to defend them, that sufficient would not remain to protect the metropolis. Sir F. Goldsmid ably supported the amendment, as did Colonel Dickson and Mr. B. Cochrane. They might as well have talked to stone walls. The amendment, at the earnest entreaty of Mr. Sidney Herbert, was rejected by a majority of fifty-one. Another Irish scuffle on the Peace Preservation Bill protracted the sitting till half-past two o'clock. It will be seen, however, that assiduous as the Commons have been, and long as have been their sittings, only three Votes in Committee of Supply, out of the two hundred mentioned by Mr. Laing, have yet been passed; and all the most important ones—those which ordinarily elicit most discussion—yet remain to be taken.

PRIVILEGE v. TREATY.

We have received a printed circular headed "Constitutional Defence Committee," addressed to the members of the General Committee, and signed by "Henry Brookes," their late secretary.

It has already appeared in the columns of the *Times*, as many of our readers will have seen, and has afforded that journal a capital standing-place from which to pelt Mr. Bright and the *Morning Star* with dirt. We don't know whether Mr. Brookes supposes that he is serving any public object by the publication of his letter, but we can easily see how well adapted it is to gratify a feeling of personal vindictiveness. Mr. Brookes may, or may not, have been ill-treated—the Committee may, or may not, have conducted their proceedings fitfully and foolishly—Mr. Bright may, or may not, have betrayed a lack of sound judgment. On all these matters we are disqualified to speak, because we have none of the requisite materials of information. But there is one conclusion at which a very cursory perusal of Mr. Brookes's letter will warrant our arriving—and that is that Mr. Brookes himself was about the unseafest man that could have been selected for the responsible post he was called to fill. We do not question his integrity—but opinionateness, conceit, perversity, and ungovernable temper, may sometimes, and in some positions, work more mischief than dishonesty itself. No movement can get on with a cranky man as its secretary.

Having said thus much, and dismissing as below contempt those passages in Mr. Brookes's letter which impute "sordid and detestable" motives to Mr. Bright and "the proprietors, editors, writers, partisans and contributors of the *Star*," we take the opportunity which the publication of this document affords us, of discussing the policy which postponed a vindication of the privileges of the Commons, with a view of securing the advantages of the French Treaty. We shall assume this to have been the fact. We confess it has been our impression all along that but for the peril to which the Commercial Treaty with France would have been exposed by the overthrow of the Ministry, or the expulsion of Mr. Gladstone from office, a much bolder, more direct, and more popular course would have been taken both by Mr. Bright, and by the Constitutional Defence Committee, in resistance of the Lords' encroachment by their rejection of the Bill for the Abolition of the Paper-duties. We are not by any means satisfied that such a course would have been successful. We are not even sure that it would have left us in a better position than we are at present. But, until informed to the contrary, we shall continue to take it for granted, as we have done, that the precarious position of the French Treaty diverted the movement in defence of constitutional usage from its natural and normal channel. Was this an error, or was it not? If an error, is it necessary, or decent even, to conclude that it could only have sprung out of low, mean, material, and unworthy motives? These are the questions to the dispassionate consideration of which we now address ourselves.

No one can feel more dissatisfied, none more mortified, than we do at the position in which the Privilege question was left by Lord Palmerston's resolutions. It is clear from Mr. Bright's speech on Friday night that he shares our feelings in this respect. There can be little doubt that the tame acquiescence of the Commons in the unconstitutional act of the Lords, has seriously damaged the political authority of the Representative House. We fear, moreover, that the time has now gone by in which it was possible to avert, mitigate, or repair that damage. True, no other *actual* mischief may come of it than a postponement of the repeal of the Excise duties on Paper. But, *potentially*, the loss suffered, and the evil inflicted, must be regarded as beyond the reach of calculation. The usage cast aside by the Lords might be in form financial only—in fact, it covered the whole range of our constitutional system. What the Commons have surrendered in substance, is nothing to what they have yielded in possibility. The truth is, they have allowed the hereditary House to drive a mine right under the key bastion of our liberties, and whether, hereafter, it shall be stored with combustibles and fired, will depend far more upon the prudence and moderation of the Lords than upon the courage and firmness of the Commons. Moreover, an act of cowardice always leaves its traces on the *character* of the perpetrator. Nothing more effectually paralyses virtuous resolution, and nips in the bud virtuous inclination, than a previous forfeiture of self-respect. The recoil of the act we complain of will, in our apprehension, be far worse than the act itself. Even if the Lords never follow up their blow, the traces of it will be visible in the political temper and spirit of the Commons for many a year to come. They will be crestfallen, timid, subservient. They will measure their duties by a debased standard of their strength. Their historical *prestige* is gone. Their connexion with the heroic men who preceded them is broken off. They have betrayed a nation's trust. No calamity that could have befallen us was much more to have been dreaded. And, at first glance, it

would seem that no policy which entailed a merely nominal resistance to this lordly aggression could make out a case in its favour.

The treaty of commerce with France has been disparaged as a Manchester affair. It is pooh-poohed just now as a mere bread-and-cheese arrangement—with about as much reason as the Privilege violated by the Lords might have been depreciated as a mere money arrangement. But the French Treaty draws after it other and far higher than commercial results. Once effected, it was incumbent on its friends to guard it against all mischance, not so much for what it was expected to do, as for the ruin which its infraction might be expected to entail. Mr. Bright and the Defence Committee were bound to consider what would probably come of pushing the Privilege question to extremities in the present relative position and mood of parties. In the first place, Lord Palmerston being dead against them, they could not have reasonably hoped for immediate success. They might, however, have rent the Ministry asunder, and caused the secession of Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Villiers, from the Cabinet. Now, in ordinary times, this would have been no insuperable objection to any given course—especially considering the magnitude of the stake at issue. But it would be puerile to conceal from ourselves the strong probability, amounting almost to moral certainty, that such an event would have led within a few months, more or less, to war with France, to an alliance with Germany, to a speedy blight of the fresh-budding liberties of Italy, to imminent peril in India, and to crushing taxation and oligarchical despotism at home. We have seen during the greater part of the present session the ill-concealed dislike of the Conservative leaders to the French Treaty, and their fury with Mr. Gladstone for having successfully framed and carried his Budget in conformity with its stipulations. We know how they dread a close and intimate, and, above all, a permanent alliance with France, founded, not on the will of Princes, but on the interests of peoples. We can well understand and appreciate their German sympathies, and their preference of legitimate absolutism over popular sovereignty and freedom. Well, it seemed an even chance that the selfsame Conservative leaders who had made a successful raid upon the privileges of the Commons, would, if the opportunity were afforded them, attempt to evade and ultimately destroy the French Treaty, entangle the country in alliances with German Potentates, and, at no distant date, drag us into a hostile conflict with France, the awful consequences of which to Europe, and to our own domestic liberties, it was impossible to foresee.

The alternative was a fearful one—but it was necessary to accept the one or the other. Lord Palmerston was the only man in the country who could have put an end to it—for if he had decided on resisting the encroachments of the Lords, his Cabinet would not have been divided, and the Treaty would have been in no danger. But the noble lord being firmly bent on accepting the insolent demand of the Peers, it became impracticable for men in Mr. Bright's position to save the privileges of the Commons except by a course that must have risked all the consequences feebly shadowed forth above. He may have selected the less preferable, the less politic course, and cast his influence into the wrong scale. We know not that he did. Our judgment is so balanced that had we been called to determine, we should not have taken either course without some misgivings. But such being the choice submitted to his reason, there is no necessity, there is no room even, for questioning the purity of his motives—very little for impugning the wisdom of his decision. Mr. Henry Brookes, possibly, cannot appreciate the responsibility of a public man in Mr. Bright's position at such a fearful crisis of national affairs, and may be angry with every Liberal who looked on both sides of the question; and he may find some "spermaceti for his inward bruise," some balm to his wounded vanity, in the publicity given to his intemperate letter by the *Times*. But with all men intelligently cognisant of the state and temper of political parties, the hon. member for Birmingham's self-restraint will command him far more to their lasting respect than any inconsiderate recklessness of consequences would have done, however desirable the object for which it might have been indulged in. It requires courage, conscience, and the loftiest patriotism, at times, to pause, as well as to proceed—to stay the uplifted hand, as well as to smite the heavy blow.

INDIAN FINANCE AND INDIAN PROGRESS.

An Indian Budget is the sure sign of a closing session. Sir Charles Wood has, unhappily, been in times past a British Chancellor of the Ex-

chequer, and must on Monday night have felt the difference between making a financial statement in the presence of a full House of interested listeners, and discharging the same functions as the mouthpiece of the Government of a great dependency, with which only a few members trouble themselves. There is a special reason to account for the thin audience of Monday night. We have now a Chancellor of the Exchequer in India in the person of Mr. Wilson. His statements and financial proposals made many months ago of course greatly diminish the interest attaching to the speech of the Indian Minister at home.

The two leading ideas that run through the statements of Sir Charles Wood and Mr. Wilson alike are, that the income and expenditure of our Eastern empire must be equalised, and that the British loan market must for the future be closed to improvident officials at Calcutta. The settled principles of our reformed Indian policy have begun to work well, as the following comparison will show:—

Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1859-60 37,796,000	45,890,000	8,094,000
Guaranteed Interest on Railways .	887,000	
		8,981,000
1860-61 37,762,000	43,958,000	6,196,000
Guaranteed Interest on Railways .	1,278,000	
		7,472,000

If the work of retrenchment does not proceed at a faster pace than is here indicated it is difficult to see how the Indian Minister's expectation, that in three or four years the ordinary income will equal the ordinary expenditure, is to be realised. Sir Charles, however, expects that Mr. Wilson's new taxes, and past arrears now paid up, will yield 4,400,000 l , and that on the whole there will be a deficit of 3,110,000 l . to provide for in the year 1861-2. He hopes to receive from the Railway Commissioners a balance of two or three millions, which would suffice to meet Indian home expenses, but he has deemed it advisable to ask from Parliament power to borrow 3,000,000 l . in case of need—a power which is not only likely to be used, but is calculated to encourage that lavish expenditure which has been so strongly condemned. When introducing a new scheme of taxation, Mr. Wilson said that the deficit might be reduced to 5,700,000 l .; but Sir Charles Wood brings it only down to 7,472,000 l .—a difference of no less than 1,772,000 l . This disparity indicates either great miscalculation, or a relaxation of the economical ideas that prevailed in the spring.

As an indication of the social improvement, the ample resources, and the easy Government of India, the speech of the Indian Minister was highly gratifying. The centralising system has been abandoned, the native princes are secure in their possessions, and the recent policy of Lord Canning in his progress through the empire has given them a stronger interest in the maintenance of British rule. The recognition of the principle of adoption has increased that confidence, and the restoration of the Principality of Dhar to its native rulers, will go far to satisfy the natives that annexation is no longer a feature in the Imperial policy. There is "a revolution in the feelings of the higher classes." We now govern Oude through the restored talukars, who are not only well-affected to the Supreme Government, but discharge the magisterial duties with which they have been invested "with great alacrity, and administer justice with great impartiality." By the beginning of next year some 1,200 or 1,300 miles of railway are likely to be open. "The traffic returns are, so far, very good, and when it is remembered that none of the lines are open between termini, there is every reason to believe that, when great towns are, as it were, annexed to the present termini, they will increase far beyond the ratio of increase on the lines now in operation." The electric telegraph extends nearly 11,000 miles. The submarine cable will not work, but a line will shortly be laid down between Calcutta and Singapore, which will very much shorten the time necessary for communication with China. Improvement, too, has reached the lower grades of society. The prices of produce are rising, and the wages of labour in all parts of the country are higher than they ever have been. Then Sir Charles tells of the great public works—roads, tunnels, canals, docks, and irrigation plans—that are being carried out, of improvements in harbours, and of communication opened with cotton-growing districts. These combined measures will, he hopes, "soon secure not only the passive, but the active attachment of the people."

The view thus given of the increasing prosperity of India only the more cogently suggests the inquiry why so enormous a military expenditure should still be necessary. In 1856-7, before the mutiny, there were 45,000 European soldiers, and 287,000 native: while in the present year

there were 80,000 Europeans, and 300,000 natives. The expenses of this immense force, including the police, are estimated at 19,000,000 l , more than a third of the entire revenue, and 7,500,000 l . more than Sir Charles Trevelyan considers necessary. It is in this direction that, according to high Indian authority, the greatest retrenchment can be made. Yet the Indian Minister holds out the prospect of a saving during the coming year of no more than 3,000,000 l . which will still leave the military expenditure some 4,000,000 l . more than was necessary the year before the mutinies. Mr. Danby Seymour might well remark that he did not find the same energetic desire to reduce expenditure expressed in the despatches of the right hon. gentleman which he could trace in the despatches of the noble lord the member for King's Lynn.

In the discussion that followed Sir Charles Wood's statement there seemed to be a general concurrence of opinion that Mr. Wilson's scheme of taxation would inaugurate a new era for India of great importance. The proposed tax on incomes and licenses has not provoked the native disaffection which Sir C. Trevelyan predicted. It is acquiesced in by the landowners and mercantile classes without a murmur. This is a satisfactory proof of the increasing contentment of the people. Sir Charles says that little difficulty is anticipated in levying the new taxes, and that though they are not likely to yield more than 1,000,000 l . during the present year, they will probably produce 3,500,000 l . in 1861-2. The great merit of the scheme is that it will create a large and influential class both of Europeans and natives in India, who will be directly interested in promoting economy, and who may help to keep down expenditure to a point that will at length place the finances of our Eastern Empire on a satisfactory basis.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

THE EXPEDITION TO SYRIA.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday gives an account of the review of the troops who are to leave for Syria. The Emperor addressed the troops as follows:—

Soldiers,—You leave for Syria. France hails with joy an expedition the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not go to make war against any foreign Power, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back the obedience of his subjects, who are blinded by the fanaticism of a former century. In that distant land, rich in great reminiscences, fulfil your duty—show yourselves the worthy children of those who once gloriously carried into that country the banner of Christ. You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and your prestige will supply the deficiency, because wherever the French flag is seen to pass, nations know that a great cause precedes it, and a great people follows it.

General Beaufort d'Hautpoul has left for Syria with 1,000 men. In an order of the day he reminds the soldiers that they are going to avenge offended humanity in a country where they will find souvenirs of Godefroy, the Crusaders, General Bonaparte, and the first Republic. He concludes by saying the wishes of the whole of Europe accompany the expedition. Three vessels have left Toulon with the troops for Syria. The General is commissioned by the Emperor to deliver to Abd-el-Kader the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour lately conferred upon him.

The *Times* Paris correspondent states that letters from Toulon and Marseilles give various particulars concerning the departure of the Syrian expedition, from which, if correct, it appears as if not less than 10,000 to 12,000 French troops were leaving for Syria, instead of only the stipulated 6,000.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS.

A thick pamphlet has just been published, from the pen of M. Cucheval Claryny, the subject of which is a comparison of the naval and military forces of England and France. The preface states that it was originally written by order of the Government, and not for publication; but that, in consequence of misstatements on this side of the Channel, it has been thought advisable to give it publicity. The following is the statement it makes of the strength of the French and English navies. The strength of the English fleet is taken, says the author, from the *Navy List* of the 1st of July, 1860. The effective strength of the French fleet on the 1st of August, 1860, is given. Only the ships afloat are put down; those on the stocks are not mentioned.

Steam Fleet:		French.	English.
Steam liners	...	35	63
Steam frigates	...	38	41
Smaller vessels, including transports which are not fighting ships	...	195	388
		268	492
Ships of the line	...	8	30
Frigates	...	27	63
Inferior vessels	...	89	106
		124	199

The Emperor has selected Colonel Perrot to accompany the Syrian expedition as Military Commissioner.

A second grand field-day of the troops of the camp of Chalons, under the orders of the Duke de Magenta, took place on Saturday, in presence of the Emperor. The manoeuvres were favoured by beautiful weather. The Prince Imperial followed the movements of the troops in an open carriage by the side of the Emperor, and towards the end of the day mounted his pony and passed along the front of the troops, who hailed him with enthusiastic acclamations.

The *Moniteur* announces that on Friday night a fire broke out at the barracks of the Emperor, at the camp of Chalons, near the room of the Imperial Prince. The fire was promptly subdued, and the Prince was not even awake.

The *Moniteur* also publishes an article on the labours of the legislative session, and states that the trial made of the Imperial constitution has been favourable. The constitution of France can bear comparison with the most vaunted organisation.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a decree creating a special cadre of naval lieutenants, with fixed residence.

Jules Favre, known from his opposition to the Government, has been elected *Batonnier* (chief) of the barristers of Paris.

SICILY.

EXPEDITION TO NAPLES.

Nearly 20,000 volunteers were in Messina, and hundreds of transports were awaiting the order for their going on board. Garibaldi already commanded the strait by his batteries.

The municipality, the police, and all other branches of the public administration of Messina, have been reorganised. The lighthouse and Fort Gonzaga are occupied by the Garibaldians with a battery of fourteen guns. Volunteers and siege artillery were daily arriving at Messina.

The municipalities of Sicily have expressed their satisfaction at the promulgation of the Sardinian statute. The ministry of Signor Crispi is very popular. Signor Depretis has dismissed the Bourbon magistrates who were still in office. This measure has given general satisfaction.

LETTER FROM GARIBALDI TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Sicilian Government has sent a distinguished nobleman, Prince Pandolfini, to represent the interests of the island at the English Court. The following is the translation of the letter which was written by Garibaldi to Queen Victoria on this occasion:—

Your Majesty,—Called by my duty to my Italian fatherland to defend its cause in Sicily, I have assumed the dictatorship of a generous people, who, after a long-continued struggle, wish for nothing but to participate in the national life and freedom under the sceptre of the magnanimous Prince in whom Italy trusts.

The Envoy who presents himself to your Majesty in the name of the Provisional Government which now rules this country does not pretend to represent a special and distinct State, but he comes as the interpreter of the thoughts and sentiments of two millions and a half of Italians. By this title I beg your Majesty to deign to receive him, granting a kind audience and attention to what he may respectfully urge upon your Majesty in behalf of this most beautiful and noble part of Italy,

Palermo, June 22.

G. GARIBALDI.

To her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

GARIBALDI'S REPLY TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The following is not quite a literal, but, as far as the sense is concerned, an exact reproduction of the true letter of reply, which Count Litta has brought home from Garibaldi for King Victor Emmanuel:—

Sire,—Your Majesty knows the high esteem, and the devotion which I feel towards your Majesty; but such is the present state of things in Italy, that, at the present moment, I cannot obey your Majesty's injunctions, much as I would like it. I am called for and urged on by the people of Naples. I have tried, in vain, with what influence I had, to restrain them, feeling as I do, that a more favourable moment would be desirable. But if I should now hesitate I would endanger the cause of Italy, and not fulfil my duty as an Italian. May your Majesty, therefore, permit me this time not to obey! As soon as I shall have done with the task imposed upon me by the wishes of the people, which groans under the tyranny of the Neapolitan Bourbon, I shall lay down my sword at your Majesty's feet, and shall obey your Majesty for the remainder of my lifetime.

GARIBALDI.

The letter is dated Melazzo, the 27th of July.

The official journal of Sicily entirely contradicts the statement that any inhabitants of Melazzo poured boiling oil or boiling water on the Garibaldini, as well as the statement that Garibaldi had ordered some of the inhabitants to be shot.

A private letter, dated Melazzo, July 20, in giving an account of the battle of Melazzo, says:—"Foremost was our own countryman, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunne, and the regiment he raised and drilled at Palermo. There are a number of English officers in this regiment. Colonel Dunne is wounded in the foot and leg, Mr. Patterson in the hand. Major Wyndham, of the same corps, greatly distinguished himself, as well as Captain Styles, late Scots Fusilier Guards."

It is stated in a letter from Messina, that the volunteers who go to join Garibaldi are so numerous as to cause him embarrassment, and that in consequence he has begged his friend Bertani not to send him any more at present.

NAPLES.

The following telegram has been received:—

NAPLES, Aug. 11 (Evening.)
A report is current here that 1,500 Garibaldian volunteers have landed in Calabria.

The Paris papers also publish a telegram, dated Naples, August 11, evening, which asserts that on Thursday night the Garibaldians attempted to land at Altaflume, near Reggio, and at Candritello, but were repulsed by the Royal troops. 200 only are said to have succeeded in landing, and were pursued into the interior.

A telegram from Naples via Marseilles, dated August 7, is as follows:—

Garibaldi is said to have been in Naples on Saturday last, and to have conferred with the principal inhabitants. He left again on Sunday. It was decided to await the assembling of Parliament, the elections to which will take place on the 19th inst. Refugees are the candidates preferred by the electors. They openly declare themselves for the annexation of Naples to Piedmont. One electoral district has elected General Cosenz as its representative.

The Sardinian Admiral has arrived in his ship from Palermo, and has been visited by the Count of Syracuse, who pronounced himself favourable to annexation.

Notwithstanding the severities of the King and Count d'Aquila, numbers of naval officers have refused to fight against Garibaldi.

The following is a telegram dated Naples, August 12:—

A diplomatic note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs informs the Great Powers, that in case vessels sailing under Sardinian colours should attempt to disembark Garibaldians, they will be fired upon. Orders have been despatched to Baron Winspear to leave Turin at a certain date, should his mission have had no result up to that time.

Three Neapolitan journals hostile to the Government have been suppressed.

A modification of the Ministry and an adjournment of the elections are expected.

The name-day of the obnoxious Queen Mother of Naples was celebrated in the capital by salutes of ordinance as usual, and by a public illumination, confined to official buildings and to the residences of Austrian and Papal diplomatists. Not a window in any other building showed a light and at all the theatres the performers were so affected by sudden indisposition that not one of those popular places of resort in Naples was opened. Yet the people maintained the strictest order. The Royal object of their universal detestation was herself at Gaeta, but was expected to receive her son's leave to quit the country immediately, lest it should become too hot for her. The people who would not illuminate in honour of royalty welcomed with enthusiasm the arrival from Palermo of the Piedmontese admiral, whose vessel sailed into port to the tune of "God save the Queen" played by its band. The lowest class in Naples is in a state of almost dangerous destitution, the political crisis nearly putting an end to employment. Everything is hastening to one consummation—the expulsion of the King—unless, indeed, the signs of the times are altogether untrustworthy. The National Guard and the troops are on increasingly good terms, which of course is not promising for the Royal cause. Appeals to arms are publicly posted up in Naples.

A letter from Paris announces as fact that the Count of Syracuse, uncle of the King, has written to the Prince of Carignan, giving in his adhesion to the cause of Italian unity and to Victor Emmanuel as its representative.

Gen. Pianelli, the Neapolitan War Minister, had been appointed to the chief command of the Royal troops intended to resist invasion, and Gen. Bosco, late of Melazzo, was to attempt a second time in Calabria to turn back Garibaldi's victorious arm. The number of troops spoken of in letters from Naples as placed under Bosco is only 16,000.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Pope has addressed to the Patriarch of Antioch a letter in reference to the massacres of the Christians in Syria. Their calamities, however, are made less prominent than the troubles of the different Italian Governments. The Pope complains that in Europe more sympathy is felt for the seditious disturbers of peace and order than for the fate of the Christian population that are subjected to the yoke of the Turks. He does not name Garibaldi, but laments that terms of praise should have been formally and publicly bestowed on "a man who, in contempt of all right and justice, is everywhere endeavouring to overturn public society and destroy religion." But the Syrian expedition awakens in his heart the hope that the powerful princes of the west will also unite their forces to check the designs of men who "confounding every idea of justice and injustice, turn human society into a gathering of ferocious beasts." The Pope, in announcing to the Patriarch of Antioch and the other prelates of the East the transmission of a sum of money, in aid of the Christians, laments his "own poverty," which precludes him from contributing a larger amount.

A letter from Rome, of the 31st ult., in the *Patrie*, says:—

The Irish Volunteers have just been committing fresh excesses at Spolto. Every day acts of insubordination take place in their corps. During a quarrel which lately took place, these Volunteers did not hesitate to throw their chaplain into a ditch full of water, where he was in great danger of being drowned. Two hundred of the Irish left Rome two days ago to return to their country, the Papal Government having consented to pay the expenses of their passage. The army of General de Lannocciere now amounts to 25,000 men. An old soldier, however, assures me that the general cannot reckon on having more than 10,000 good soldiers, among whom must be counted three corps of Austrian Volunteers who took part in the late campaign.

Tranquillity reigns in Rome. The municipality of the city, fearing a dearth, has demanded the prohibition of the exportation of corn.

UPPER ITALY.

The Piedmontese Minister Farini has succeeded in preventing, or at all events delaying, an expedition against Umbria and the Marches, provinces still remaining to the Pope. The expedition had been organised at Genoa by Bertani, a well-known Italian patriot and agent for Garibaldi, and 8,000 men had been got together for the object. The danger to themselves from the superior forces of General Lamoriciere, and to the cause of Italian unity from their invading the patrimony of St. Peter from Piedmontese territory, and so compromising the Government of Victor Emmanuel with foreign Powers, were urged upon Bertani until he yielded, and undertook that his Volunteers should proceed to Sicily instead of in the direction originally intended. Probably most of the 4,000 men who left Genoa for Messina on the 4th inst. belonged to Bertani's little army. They have been followed by considerable numbers from Spezzia, and the rest will doubtless soon rejoin their comrades.

The subscription to the new loan is closed. Three times the amount required has been subscribed.

Signor Manna, the Neapolitan envoy, has left for Paris.

The King, after receiving from Count Litta the answer of Garibaldi, again left on a chamois-hunting expedition. Before he did so, however, he recommended the Minister of War to prepare soldiers. "We are opening a loan," he said, "expressly for the purpose."

A circular addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Governors and other functionaries has been published. This circular is designed to repress illegal interference in the affairs of State, and to prevent the undertaking of hostile steps against neighbouring Government, as well as to punish the instigators of desertion.

AUSTRIA.

The deliberations of the committee of twenty-one members of the Reichsrath will last at least another week. It will, therefore, be impossible to promulgate the constitutional reforms on the 18th inst., the anniversary of the Emperor's birthday. Archduke Renier and the majority of the Ministers are favourable to the proposals of the committee; the promulgation of reforms is, therefore, merely a question of time.

The *materiel* of the arsenal of Venice is being transported to Pola. An attack by Garibaldi is expected.

GERMANY.

A despatch from Salzburg, dated August 12, says, the inauguration of the railway from Salzburg to Munich took place that day. At the dinner given in honour of the event, the Emperor of Austria, in proposing the health of the King of Bavaria, said, "The sentiments of unity, which as neighbours we bear towards each other, I apply to all German Sovereigns. I cannot but joyfully direct my thoughts to the day on which I grasped the hands of the Prince Regent to strengthen the unanimity of sentiment which brought us together." The Emperor concluded thus,—"The health of the King of Bavaria;" "Cheers for the brave people of Bavaria;" "Long live the unity of the princes and peoples of Germany!" The King of Bavaria, in acknowledging the toast, said:—"I hail with joy, and full of hope, the late friendly feeling of the rulers of Austria and Prussia. That meeting is a guarantee for German unity, for therein lies our power and strength. The health of the Emperor of Austria. Cheers for Austria's true and valiant sons. Cheers for the unity of the two German great powers."

A despatch from Berlin says:—It is certain that Austria has abandoned the idea of having the possession of Venetia guaranteed by Germany. Nevertheless, at the interview at Töplitz, a perfect understanding was established between Austria and Prussia, relative to the basis of the principle of non-intervention in reference to the affairs of Italy. As long as the conflict is only between Austria and Italy, Prussia will observe the principle of non-intervention, but if other Great Powers interfere, and thus violate that principle, Germany would not hesitate to support Austria in the maintenance of the rights guaranteed to her by treaties.

MONTENEGRO.

According to a telegram from the Governor of Dalmatia, Prince Danielo was seriously wounded on the evening of the 12th, at Cattaro, by a Montenegrin refugee named Kadie, who fired a pistol at the Prince as he was going on board a vessel to return to Perzagao. The assassin has been arrested, and the Prince is under medical care at Cattaro.

A later telegram, dated Cattaro, Aug. 13, says:—Prince Danielo of Montenegro expired here to-day from the effects of the wound received on Sunday last.

SERVIA.

A despatch from Belgrade, dated Aug. 7, says:—Prince Milosch has arrived here. Tranquillity prevails in the city. A conference of the Foreign Consuls, the Pachas, and the Chiefs of the Police took place yesterday. Measures have been taken to preserve public order. The Consuls have visited the hospitals, where eighteen wounded Turks are lying. The wives and children of the Turks have taken refuge in the citadel.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Constantinople, by the Turkish Ambassador in London:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9, 1860.

I hasten to transmit to you the following telegraphic despatch, which I have received by way of Chio, from his Excellency Fuad Pasha, and dated Damascus, the 4th August:—

"Yesterday I arrested 330 individuals implicated in the massacre. To-day the number of arrests exceeds 400. The day after to-morrow, at latest, those persons of note that are gravely implicated will be in the hands of justice. Those whom the extraordinary council which I have already summoned shall condemn, will be immediately executed. A considerable part of the property, furniture, and jewellery, which had been robbed, has been recovered. The respectable part of the inhabitants have supported me by a calm attitude. The villains are terrified. The greatest tranquillity prevails in the city; the arrests could be effected without the employment of force. The Imperial troops have given new proofs of their zeal and patriotism."

A despatch from Beyrouth, dated August 6, is to the following effect:—

Colonel Hassam Bey, aide-de-camp to Fuad Pasha, left Damascus on the 4th inst., and arrived here last night, with official despatches of the above date. Upwards of 400 persons had been arrested for participating in the recent massacres: they are incriminated on the charges of consuls, foreign agents, and natives. Among those arrested are Colonel Aly Bey and other influential persons belonging to the Mohammedan party. An extraordinary commission has been appointed to try the accused summarily. Those convicted are to be immediately executed. A considerable portion of plunder has been recovered. Damascus is quiet, and the authority of the Sultan has been re-established.

[The above despatch was conveyed from Beyrouth to Chio by a Turkish war steamer.]

ORIGIN OF THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

The *Débats* contains a letter, dated Athens, July 19, from M. Lenormant, who had just returned from Syria, whither he had gone as bearer of the amount of a subscription made in the Greek capital for the benefit of the suffering and despoiled Christians of the Lebanon. He lays the blame of the late shocking events on the Turkish authorities, who, he says, have promoted dissension between Druses and Maronites in order the more easily to govern them. The *Herald* Paris correspondent speaks of M. Lenormant as an enthusiastic young archæologist, who is habitually a correspondent of the *Ami de la Religion*.

He is a very young man, a fervent (Roman) Catholic, and an enthusiastic advocate of French supremacy in the East. All these are very good reasons for not considering him an impartial witness. It is not, therefore, at all surprising to find him making out a case against the unfortunate Druses and the Porte. But M. Lenormant himself is compelled to state that the general opinion in Beyrouth was that the Christians had received a terrible lesson, but that they had brought it on themselves. This opinion, you will recollect, is also expressed by Sir Henry Bulwer, by Mr. Brant, our consul at Damascus, and by all who have the best means for arriving at an opinion on the facts. M. Lenormant, of course, labours to refute that opinion, but fails lamentably. The aggressive character of the Eastern Christians, especially wherever they enjoy the blessing of numbering amongst their near neighbours a community of Jesuits, Lazarists, or other French monks, has more than once been commented on by Eastern travellers. The Rev. J. L. Portor, in his account of Zahleh, which he visited in 1856, comments severely on the bigotry, intolerance, and bloodthirsty character of the Eastern Christians wherever they have the upper hand.

M. Lenormant further says:—

The Maronites had hitherto passed for a warlike and well-armed people, whom it was not easy to vanquish; they are, besides, in the Lebanon, 170,000 against 80,000 Druses, and that superiority of numbers alone ought to have sufficed to protect them. Accordingly, even in Syria I have heard many persons tax them with cowardice. The reproach is unjust. The Maronites have not shown themselves cowards. During the early period of the events, as long as a struggle was possible, as long as only the Druses of the Mountain were opposed to them at Beit-Meri, at Hamana, in all the Metu, they fought with courage, and at first with some success. But soon resistance became beyond human strength; their enemies multiplied and came from all quarters. All the indigenous Mussulmans, the Metuas themselves, those Arabs of the sect of Ali who generally had joined the Christians out of hatred of the Sunni Mussulmans, made common cause with the Druses. The whole Druse population of the remote district of the Hauran came to assist their co-religionists of the Lebanon. Finally, lured by the bait of pillage, all the wandering tribes of Celo-Syria or Bokka, dwelling as far as beyond Baalbeck and in the neighbourhood of Palmyra, poured into this unhappy country. The Lebanon has been the theatre of a real invasion of barbarians. And, nevertheless, at Zahleh, 2,000 Christians held out for nearly a week against 17,000 assailants; then, provisions and ammunition failing them, they effected their retreat in good order through the hostile masses. It was only when the hostility of the Ottoman authorities became manifest, when the affair of Der-el-Kamar threw a sinister light on their intentions, that the Christians despaired. Then they no longer attempted to resist, and the spectacle was witnessed, which is sometimes seen in revolutionary periods, of a naturally brave people so prostrated by terror as to allow itself to be unresistably slaughtered. I was witness to this spectacle in Syria, and for the first time I understood the massacres of September and the Reign of Terror.

The Maronites, according to M. Lenormant, were also deficient in organisation and lacked leaders. The old feudal system that formerly prevailed among them had been undermined and overthrown by their clergy, whose object in so doing was to

increase their own political influence, and no other system had been substituted for it. One young Emir alone, Joseph Khawan, who was brought up by the French missionaries at the College of Antourah, and is a godson of Prince de Joinville, showed himself equal to the emergency and fit for command. His operations were at first impeded by the jealousy of other Emirs of higher rank, but to him is due, says M. Lenormant, the organisation of the defence of the district of Kesrouan and its preservation from invasion.

AMERICA.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—

Rumour asserts that there is a well-organised movement in several of the southern States for the dissolution of the union on the Keitt plan, and that agents have already gone abroad to ascertain what course England and France will pursue in the event of the establishment of a Southern confederacy. These rumours, most likely, may be traced to sources in the interest of the Douglas wing of the Democracy, whose interests may be furthered by the spread of such reports.

Papers by the last American mail state that "a diabolical plan for a slave insurrection in Texas has been frustrated."

The exhibition of the Great Eastern at New York was brought to a close on the 28th ult. The total number of persons who had visited the ship since her arrival was 143,800. She left on the 30th, at 4.30 p.m., on her Cape May excursion. She had 2,087 passengers on board, all of whom paid ten dollars each. She arrived at seven o'clock on the morning of the 31st.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Halifax on the 30th ultimo, and landed amidst the booming of cannon. The inhabitants made a most enthusiastic demonstration. On the following morning the Prince reviewed the troops, and partook of lunch at the Government House, and in the evening attended a ball. There was a general holiday at Halifax for two days. A grand regatta took place at Halifax on the 1st of August, in honour of his visit and passed off most satisfactorily. His Royal Highness would leave Halifax on the 2nd of August.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The African Royal Mail screw steamer Athenian, A. P. French, commander, arrived in the Mersey on Saturday with the West African mails. Her dates are Fernando Po, the 28th June; Old Calabar, the 2nd of July; Brass, Bonny, New Calabar, and New River, 6th; Lagos, 10th; Sierra Leone, 21st; and Madeira the 2nd of August.

At Lagos communication between the town and the shipping had been suspended for ten days, in consequence of the high surf at the entrance of the river, and along the beach, and great difficulty was experienced in getting off the mails. The war in the interior between the chiefs of Ibadan and Ijalje, continued with unabated fury; the former district is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, and the latter 45,000. Abbeokuta had taken side with Ijalje, but at the last battle, which took place on the 5th of June, the people are reported to have suffered severely. The King of Dahomey was about to make an immense sacrifice of human life to the memory of the late king, his father. The *West African Herald*, of the 13th ult., referring to this intention, says:—

His Majesty Badshung, King of Dahomey, is about to make the Grand Custom in honour of the late King Goso. Determined to surpass all former monarchs in the magnitude of the ceremonies to be performed on this occasion, Badshung has made the most extensive preparations for the celebration of the Grand Custom. A great pit has been dug, which is to contain human blood enough to float a canoe. Two thousand persons will be sacrificed on this occasion. The expedition to Abbeokuta is postponed, but the king has sent his army to make some excursions at the expense of some weaker tribes, and has succeeded in capturing many unfortunate creatures.

Her Britannic Majesty's consul, G. Brand, had died of dysentery on board Her Majesty's ship *Alecto*, at Badagou, on the 16th of June, much to the regret of the inhabitants of Lagos. The *Alecto* had sailed from Lagos on the 10th of July, in search of a notorious slaver, carrying American colours, and which is said to have previously made three successive trips.

At Cape Coast an invasion by the Ashantees was expected, as rumours were received daily that they were making warlike preparations. The captain of the American bark *Edwin*, of Salem, had been accused of killing some Kroomeen, and attempting the lives of others. The United States' gunboat *Mohican* was at Cape Coast, and the commander was investigating the affair.

At Sierra Leone, the Church Missionary station at Mayball had been wantonly destroyed and plundered by a party of Kissas, the missionaries only escaping with their lives. Her Majesty's ship *Prometheus*, having been on shore in the Sherbro river, had discharged her guns and stores, in order that she might be beached; and the brig *Africanus*, of London, was totally lost on the 19th of June on the Anno Shoals. Captain Reynolds and his crew were saved on a raft.

INDIA.

The *Times*' Calcutta Correspondent writes on the 4th July:—

The Income-tax Bill has passed through Committee, although it has not yet been read a third time. The Council is now engaged with the sister measure for imposing a license-tax on trades and professions. This will probably run through Committee by the 6th, and

on the following day both bills will be read a third time and passed. The Arms (Disarmament) Bill still continues to be debated. The party out of doors have been considerably strengthened by the publication of letters from Mr. Edmonstone, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and the principal officials of that part of India, in which the continuance of the Arms Bill is strongly insisted upon, at the same time that the extension of the act to Europeans is as strongly deprecated. The discussion has been conducted with no little acrimony and exchange of personalities on both sides. A despatch from Sir Charles Wood has considerably modified Mr. Wilson's scheme for introducing a paper currency into India. The issue of notes has been limited to the assumed circulation of the Presidency banks, or 5,000,000. sterling. This amount can be increased hereafter as the scheme takes root in the country. All notes beyond the limit will be issued with reference to the amount of specie in hand, on the principle introduced by Sir Robert Peel in England.

CHINA.

A letter from Hong Kong dated June 33rd, says:—

Lord Elgin and Baron Gros arrived in the Pekin, and proceed at once to Shanghai—the former to-day in Her Majesty's Indian navy steamer Feroze, the latter to-morrow in His Imperial Majesty's steamer Saigon. Sir Hope Grant and Admiral Hope reached Shanghai on the 16th inst., and were to leave for the rendezvous in the Gulf of Pecheli on the 18th. An anxious wish is generally felt that the Taku forts should be taken and destroyed before any diplomatic action commences, as the most effectual means of inducing the Imperial Court to deal honestly with subsequent friendly overtures.

In view of the alarming progress of the rebels on both sides of the river Yangtze, it is almost inconceivable that the Chinese Government should not seek to renew its relations with England and France. Soochow, a town of the greatest importance in connexion with the trade of Shanghai, has been sacked and burnt,—the worst of the evil being that it was in the first instance done by disorganised and mutinous Imperialist troops, who are now reported to have joined the rebels. Several high provincial officers have been murdered, the Governor-General of the Two Kiangs has taken refuge in Shanghai, between which place and the interior all communication is cut off, and the greatest anarchy and confusion reigns throughout these districts. Trade in the north is consequently paralysed.

Here and at Canton business has been very dull during the fortnight, but in and about the latter city the greatest tranquillity prevails.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The *Morning Post* Correspondent states that he met Father Gavazzi at Garibaldi's table.

Kossuth and Klapka, and a large body of Hungarian refugees, the latter militarily organised, are, it is reported, at Bucharest, prepared to invade the country and get up a revolution.

As a prelude, it is said, to the total abolition of passports in France, the Emperor has ordered that foreigners visiting Paris to witness the festivities of the 15th of August—the Emperor's *feête*—shall not be required to show passports.

The Asiatic telegraph has now been carried down to Jezirah, on the Tigris, a hundred miles north of Mosul. As the works along this interval between the Kurdish and Mesopotamian capitals are being rapidly pushed on by Messrs. McCallum, it is expected that before the end of this month messages will be transmissible direct from Stamboul to Nineveh. "Shades of Jonas and Sardanapalus," says the *Levant Herald*, "what an advance on the slow couriers of three thousand years ago!"

SYRIAN RELIEF SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The Viceroy of Egypt has given 40,000f., and the Emperor Napoleon 25,000f. The *Moniteur* publishes a second list of subscriptions, at the head of which stand the names of Prince Napoleon, 2,000f.; Princess Clotilda, 1,000f.; and the Ministers of State, Justice, Foreign Affairs, Marine, Public Worship, Agriculture, and Algeria, and the President of the Council of State, for 1,000f. each; Marshal Vaillant has also given 1,000f. Baron James de Rothschild has given 15,000f., and MM. Pereire 10,000f.

FRENCH PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND.—The massacres in Syria have not deterred French travellers from proceeding to the Holy Land. The annual departure of pilgrims for Jerusalem is to take place at Marseilles on the 19th of August. The pilgrimage is to last two months, and the pilgrims propose to visit Jerusalem, St. John-in-the-Desert, Bethlehem, the coast of the Red Sea, and the banks of the Jordan. They will traverse Samaria, Galilee, Nazareth, Mount Tabor, and Mount Carmel. They will embark, on their return, at Beyrouth, passing through St. Jean d'Acre and Saidia.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO SYRIA.—General Beaumont d'Hautpoul, commander-in-chief of the expedition to Syria, who has just left Paris for Toulon, in 1840 was an orderly officer of Soliman Pacha, General of the Egyptian army, whose Eastern designation disguised a Frenchman of Lyons named Selves—a conscript of the Empire, who was by turn soldier and sailor, who in 1814, having the grade of sub-lieutenant, but being unemployed, went to take service in Egypt. He there organised and instructed the Egyptian troops on the French plan, and it is to him as much as to his own genius that Mehemet Ali was indebted for the army which at Konieh in 1832, and at Nessib in 1841, was for a time the master of the destinies of the East. Between these two campaigns Mehemet Ali had to pacify the Lebanon, and he sent M. Selves (Soliman Pacha) to perform the task. M. de Beaumont d'Hautpoul, who was then on the Egyptian staff, went with him. He consequently knows the country, the climate, the character of the inhabitants, and, besides, possesses military talents.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE DAMASCUS MASSACRE.

The *Belfast News Letter* publishes extracts of letters from the Rev. Simeon Robson, one of the missionaries who has happily escaped the massacre. The first letter is addressed to the Secretary of the Mission Board in Ireland:—

British Consulate, Damascus, July 13, 1860.

My dear Mr. Speers,—On the 7th inst. I had the pleasure of receiving your note, covering 1st, of Exchange of the Northern Banking Company, on Glyn, Mills and Co., in my favour, for 179. 4s. 7d., being for expense of the mission to 30th April, and balance of my salary for the half-year, commencing the 1st instant. Money has now a value I never dreamt of before, or may any moment become more precious than ever. You could not understand how people—even richer than myself—have been intimating to me that they expect money for letting me live, or not robbing me, or not plundering my house, or not touching the poor native Christians who sought a most precarious refuge in my house, or for a hundred other reasons. Every Christian is now at the mercy of every Mohammedan or Druse who sees him. For the moment, I thank God I have a shelter. How long it may be continued to us—whether for an hour or a day—I know not; and if it passes from us, a little money may be as precious to my wife and myself as life itself.

As my beloved brother Graham has entered into the possession of treasures in heaven, he will never draw the amount of the bill you sent him. It is, of course, lost, with everything else he had. His corpse I know nothing certain of. His house, I know, was plundered at the beginning of the massacre, and has, doubtless, been since burned, as the conflagration has now raged from the evening of Monday till to-day (Friday), and still continues.

By the mercy of God, M. Ferrette, distrusting our condition in Damascus, left for Beyrouth on the 4th, and reached it safely. Your letters came into my hands on Saturday night. Mr. Graham was with me about noon on Monday. He intended to write to M. Ferrette by that evening's mail, and I gave him your letter to M. Ferrette to enclose in his own. I knew it to be from you by the handwriting. It is, of course, lost. The massacre began several hours before the hour for closing the mail. Yesterday the Consul sent letters to the post-office for the Beyrouth mail, and I wrote to M. Ferrette at the same time. He is in safety, and his life may not come to depend on the possession of a little gold, as that of my wife and myself; yet in such times I regret that the bill failed to reach him.

All that I have ever read or imagined of fearful, bloody, and horrible scenes—of confusion, terror, fire, destruction, and bloodshed—has been surpassed by what has been going on around us. I do not mean that as bad or worse has not happened, but that I never was able to realise from the accounts of them anything so terrible; and indeed very few events in history have been so foul. I believe this more terrible in some respects than anything which occurred in the Indian mutiny. If it is the will of God that I shall not escape with my life from these hellish scenes, I trust and believe that, through the Redeemer's mercy, we shall meet in peace and safety in the Heavenly City.

I cannot but be more anxious for my wife than myself, and for the poor native Christians, not worse treated than the Europeans, yet worse and more cruelly than ever men have treated the vilest reptiles on the earth. To insult, rob, crush, trample, torture, murder Christians, is the sport of those among whom we have been living. "The dark places of the earth are the habitations of cruelty." May God have mercy on the sufferers and their oppressors. Pray for us.

Ever truly yours,

SMYLE ROBSON.

FROM MR. ROBSON, BEFORE LEAVING HIS HOUSE, TO MR. BRANT, BRITISH CONSUL.

Many thanks for the kind remembrance of me in such a fearful time. For the last two hours and a half the street past my house has presented a terrible scene. First, the rush and running of men armed and unarmed, boys, women shouting imprecations on the infidel Christians, and cries of "Kill them! butcher them! plunder, burn, leave not one, not a house, not anything; fear not soldiers, fear nothing; the soldiers will not meddle with you." They were right; nobody has interfered. These women, boys, soldiers, for more than two hours, have been carrying every sort of thing past my house, like fiends from hell. I cannot go to your house; how could I go with my wife and servants into the midst of armed ruffians crying and thirsting for blood? To open my door is as much as my life is worth. I must remain where I am, and leave the event to God. I know not the moment when some of these plunderers and murderers who are passing my door without ceasing may recollect that this is the house of a Frank and a Christian, stop and rob it, and murder us. Perhaps, till victims become scarce in the Christian quarter, I may escape. I trust that you will be respected as the English Consul.

FROM MR. ROBSON TO MR. FERRETTE.

Damascus, July 14, 1860.

Jibrin Shehadeh is in the castle. Nothing is known of his two elder brothers. All Abu Kheir's family are safe here. Khalil is in a Moslem's house. Y. Barahat, wife, and child, are here (in the Consul's); he was wounded. His mother and sisters are in the castle. Yusuf Shatila is in the house of a Moslem—safer than here. Meshakah is wounded. All his family is safe in different places. Abu Sin is said to be killed; but that is doubtful. Nasifeh Reies and family are in this house. So is Mish and his family. Of the Protestants not mentioned I know nothing. The women from Hasbeia are in a Moslem's house, and I pay 50/- a day for them out of my pocket, while my other expenses are necessarily very great, and others also have demands on me.

Could friends in Beyrouth help me? or, have they enough to do?

The church was plundered and burnt; and, of course, your books and all are gone. Mr. Frazer also has lost everything. His house was burnt to the ground. Yusuf el Arbaïn and family escaped. Yusuf says Mr. Frazer had silver plate somewhere. If he is still in Beyrouth, perhaps he could indicate the spot, and I

would search for it as soon as I can venture into the streets, if that time ever comes. Possibly, the silver may have escaped plunderers before.

I can hardly believe that it is not all a dream.

Our state now is exactly that of the Protestants of Hasbeia during the nine days spent in the Serai previous to the massacre.

Our only trust is in the Lord. We know not who of men we can trust.

FROM MR. BRANT TO MR. FERBETTE.

July 17, 1860.

Before you get this you will have heard the worst, and all about our poor friend Graham. Oh, how sorry I am that he did not go with you, and what a mercy it was that Mr. Frazer got away with his wife and dear little children; they would all have been sacrificed. You and the doctor have had a very providential escape. Mr. and Mrs. Robson are with us. They felt safe for some time in their own house, but when the mob began to clamour for the Christians to be given up, his landlord became alarmed, and so we sent a guard and fetched them to our house. The day of the onslaught our casses went to Graham's house, but he was gone, and the mob was attacking his house. Poor fellow! he was killed close to our house by a man who boasts that he did it because he thought he was a Consul.

We hope that the affair is over now; but who can feel security under such a Government? Our house is full of Christian refugees, principally women. Each one has a tale of horror to relate. The teacher and his wife are with us, as well as Nassif Esai, and many others connected with the missionaries, whose names I do not know. Mr. Lannay and all the French are at Abd-el-Kader's, as well as Dr. Medans. All the brothers of the Terra Santa have perished; the Sisters of Charity are safe. I cannot tell how many have perished, but I suppose some thousands. The fire is not yet out in the Christian quarter, but there remains little to burn. The noise and confusion in our house is very great, and, added to the excitement and the anxiety of the past week, leave me little head for writing. We are all well, but very sad about what has happened, especially for poor Graham.

Believe me to be yours very sincerely,

E. BRANT.

THE MIDNIGHT MEETINGS.

(From the *Daily News*.)

It is now six months since the newspapers announced to a startled public the first of those extraordinary meetings of fallen women which have been held by benevolent persons in various parts of this metropolis. We then offered the promoters of the movement some congratulations, mingled with certain cautions which we thought necessary. The time has come for looking back on the efforts of the half-year, and for deriving the lesson of the retrospect. From an authorised statement which has been furnished to us we learn that twelve English midnight meetings have been held in London—namely, seven in Regent-street, one in Southwark, two in Euston-road, one at Islington, and one in Bishopsgate-street, besides two meetings for French women. They have been attended by 2,000 persons, of whom about 180 have been received from them into the "homes" which Christian charity has opened to them in various parts of London. So far as to the means employed; the results are next to be mentioned. Twenty-six young women have been restored to their friends, one of them having been sent to New York; eighteen have been placed in service, four have married, two have emigrated, one is reconciled to her husband, one is employed as a folder at a printer's, one has been established in business, and ninety-one are now in "homes." The average age of those who have been taken from the meetings into the homes is twenty-two, a fact we mention because it has been publicly but erroneously stated that only the old were willing to leave the streets and enter the houses of refuge. Some of the letters received from parents to whom their long-lost prodigal children have been restored are very affecting. The following letter was written by a priest of the communion of Rome on behalf of the mother of a young woman from Yorkshire, to Mr. Cooper, of the Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children:

Sir.—The poor lost child, M. A. M., has arrived safe home, to the great joy of her poor mother, who has been praying for her return these last seven years. As you, Sir, have taken such a charitable interest in rescuing her from destruction, and in obedience to her own anxious wishes, I beg to furnish you with the above information; the poor creature, too, has commenced in earnest to prepare for her religious duties. Wishing you, Sir, God's blessing for your charity towards this poor girl, I am, &c., J. J. G.

The mother of another girl, who is still in one of the institutions, where her conduct has been satisfactory, writes to her daughter:

My dear child.—I felt melted into tears at the receipt of your letter. Yes, forgive, freely and gladly forgive you if you are really penitent, and turn from your wicked ways. I hope it is as you say; you know you have deceived us, therefore do not take it amiss my speaking in this way. We—that is, your father and I—think you write in a different spirit to what you did before. God is merciful, my dear girl, but remember, He is just as well as merciful: your sins must be repented of; you must hate your sins, and turn from them, and pray earnestly to our Saviour to help you to withstand all temptations; it is not so much now, that you will find a difficulty to keep the right path, where you have no temptations, but when you go out into the world, then will come the trial. I have been in great trouble about you—spent many sleepless nights. I have never gone to bed without praying to Almighty God to turn the heart of my poor child, who was wandering in the paths of wickedness, and always felt that I should see you an altered girl; and your father had the same feeling. We did not intend that any one here should know your real character, not even your sister. I do not think it was at all suspected here by anyone but ourselves. Your father unites in kind love

to you, and hopes and trusts you will persevere in the right way, and may God bless your endeavours is the sincere wish of your affectionate father and mother.

A young Scotchwoman, whose parents and friends had incurred great trouble to find out her haunt, following her track from house to house in London, and have welcomed her home again, in the following letter describes, almost in the words of Burns, the deadening effect on the natural feelings of the sin to which she had been addicted:

You have no idea how strange and constrained I feel after such a loose sort of life, to settle down again to domestic service, although everything is made as pleasant as possible. It is much more difficult now to settle than before. I do not know what to think of myself; there has such a change come over me that I am quite frightened at myself, my heart feels so cold and dead within me. I used to have a loving heart towards all my relations, my father and mother more especially, but now I feel that I don't care for any of them more than another; I feel as if I was a living corpse. What am I to do?

We think that no one reading these letters—and the "Statement" already mentioned contains more—can doubt that the midnight meetings are doing a real and fruitful Christian work, one in which they deserve to be sustained by the benevolent spirit of the country. We are still unable to emancipate ourselves from the remains of the anxiety we expressed when these meetings were first heard of. We cannot help thinking that there are very few persons capable of conducting an enterprise of this character with permanent advantage to society. It is easy enough to copy the external machinery of this new class of effort, the public room, the late repast, the hymn, and the solemn address; but the "wisdom of the serpent" is not joined with holy zeal and love in every good man's character. Courtesy and great judgment must blend with faithfulness if any success is to be hoped for. The rarity of this combination, however, far from detracting from, enhances the value of proved agencies, such as this we have been examining. We have here a tree that is known by its fruits. These meetings must be sustained by the active benevolence of the public. They require a large expenditure, each meeting involving an outlay of 100*l.*, chiefly arising from the necessity for making grants to the managers of the homes receiving females from the meetings, and defraying the expenses of others who are restored to society through friends or otherwise. We are sure that when the exigencies of the case become known the aid of the public will be both prompt and liberal.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN.

The quarterly return of births, deaths, and marriages registered in the divisions, counties, and districts of England comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,197 registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter that ended on June 30th, 1860; and the marriages in 12,418 churches or chapels, about 4,263 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 631 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on March 31st, 1860.

The leading facts in the return may be stated thus—the marriages in the first quarter of this year were not quite so numerous as they were in the same quarter of 1859, but exceeded those of any corresponding period in the eleven years 1848–58; the marriage rate—namely, the proportion of persons married to the then existing population—was also slightly above the average for the quarter; the births in the second quarter (that ended June 30) were fewer than in the same quarter of last year, and were also fewer than they would have been if the average spring birth-rate had been maintained; the deaths exhibit in no faint characters the effects of an ungenial season, and the rate of mortality was higher, with only two exceptions, than in any corresponding quarter of the previous ten years. The general aspect of the return is not satisfactory.

In the first three months of 1860 the total number of men and women who married was 70,396, being a great decrease on the 101,000 married in the preceding Christmas quarter. The difference, it may be reassuring to know, is not the result of sudden depression in trade or other calamity, but of laws of habit and convenience, by virtue of which the closing months of the year are most, and the opening months least, preferred for the accomplishment of nuptial vows. The annual marriage rate for January, February, and March was 1·420 per cent., whilst the average for the same period is 1·416. The marriage rate for the quarter was as high as 1·556 in 1853, and as low as 1·248 in 1858.

The number of boys and girls born in the quarter that ended June 30th was 173,914, the number in the previous quarter that ended March 31st having been 183,206. On an average of years as many children are born in the spring quarter as the winter, but in the present year there was, as these figures show, a decrease that is not unimportant.

The births in the quarter were to the population in the annual proportion of 3·495 per cent., whilst the average rate is 3·558. It may be added, that the birth-rate was lower than in any spring quarter of the previous ten years, except those of 1853 and 1858, and in both those periods the mortality was above the average, as was also the mortality of the antecedent winter quarters.

In the ninety-one days of the quarter the births exceeded the deaths by 63,036. This excess represents the natural increase of the population in that period; the increase, aided by ingress from Scotland, Ireland, and more distant parts, is more consider-

able; and at the present time it is probably very near the truth to state that England and Wales contain a population of twenty millions.

The emigration of the last quarter consisted of 48,626 persons, who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The announcement of the result of the examination of the classes of mathematics omitted at the distribution of prizes for the Faculty of Arts, in consequence of the illness of Professor De Morgan, was made to the Council at their session on the 4th inst., the last of the academical year, as follows:

Higher Senior.—Prizes, equal: Jonas Ashton, Benjamin Kinch. Certificates: 2. William Jardine; 3. T. H. Hepburn; 4. Edmund S. Schwabe; 5. Thomas P. Gaakell. Lower Senior.—Prize: George De Morgan. Certificates: 2. Henry Charles Watson; 3. Nathaniel Nathan; 4. Edwin C. Such. Higher Junior.—1st Prize: George S. Joseph. 2nd Prize: Edward C. Benecke. Certificates: 3. Edward H. Busk; 4. Ernest N. Satow; 5. Nowrojee Cowasjee Pochha; 6. equal, J. Moxon, Paul John Schiltz; 7. equal, George W. Knox, J. Hawthorn Kitson, S. Kemp Welch, James C. Haigh; 8. equal, William Cook, Edward Winterbotham, Henry Lister; 9. John James Fletcher, Henry Lucas; 10. Charles Albrecht, Arthur Wagg. Lower Junior.—Prize: Richard Pilcher. Certificates: 2. George Schwabe; 3. W. Garner.

The Jews Commemoration Scholarship was conferred on Mr. George S. Joseph as the student of one year's standing in the Faculty of Arts in the college who had most distinguished himself in general proficiency and good conduct during the session.

Professor Jenner's return of the result of his examination of the class of Pathological Anatomy has been since received as follows:—Gold medal, Henry C. Bastian; silver medal, Wm. J. Smith; certificates, 3. J. N. Miller; 4. Herbert H. Read.

At the Council, Dr. John Russell Reynolds was appointed Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital.

A special meeting of convocation was held at Burlington-house Wednesday last (August 8), at four o'clock, for the nomination of a list of three persons, to be submitted to her Majesty for the choice of a fellow therefrom. The following members of convocation were nominated: Rev. A. Creak, M.A.; R. N. Fowler, Esq., M.A.; R. H. Hutton, Esq., M.A.; G. Jessel, Esq., M.A.; G. Johnson, Esq., M.D. The election took place by ballot, in accordance with the standing orders, and the following result was reported by the scrutineers:—Rev. A. Creak, M.A., 15; R. N. Fowler, Esq., M.A., 34; R. H. Hutton, Esq., M.A., 10; G. Jessel, Esq., M.A., 49; G. Johnson, Esq., M.D., 43. The chairman thereupon declared Mr. George Jessel, M.A., Mr. Geo. Johnson, M.D., and Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.A., to be the three persons nominated by convocation to be submitted to her Majesty for the choice of a fellow of the university.

C. J. FOSTER, M.A., LL.D., Chairman of Convocation.

W. SHAW, M.A., Clerk to Convocation.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the rest of the Royal Family, with the suite, left Holyrood for Balmoral on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock. Sir George Grey joined the Royal train at Perth, in succession to Mr. Sidney Herbert, as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. The Royal train arrived at Aboyne at three o'clock, where her Majesty partook of luncheon. The Royal party proceeded by road to Balmoral, changing horses at Ballater, where Sir James Clark joined the suite. The Royal dinner party included the Princess Alice, Sir George Grey, and Sir James Clark.

It is expected that her Majesty and the Prince Consort will not remain at Balmoral longer than a month, and that the Queen and Prince will then cross to Hamburg in the Royal yacht, proceed to Cobourg, and, after a short stay at Rhinehartbrun, go to Gotha. It is here that it is expected the meeting between the Princess Royal and her Majesty will take place. All the points of interest in the duchy will, no doubt, be visited; but the Royal excursions are not likely to extend on this occasion much beyond the dominions of the Duke, to whom the visit is specially paid. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort are expected in Cobourg about the 10th of September.—*Court Journal*.

A Horse Guards General Order expresses the satisfaction and gratification with which her Majesty beheld the magnificent spectacle presented to her at the late review at Edinburgh.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury left town on Friday afternoon *via* Dover *en route* for Spa.

The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross on Private Samuel Morley, No. 201, Second Battalion, Military Train, for having saved the life of Lieutenant Hamilton, who, when in command of the Sikhs, was unhorsed. The gallant Morley, himself without a horse, rushed up to Lieutenant Hamilton, who was down and being hacked by the Sepoys, and fought over his body until help arrived.

The Pera, which arrived at Southampton on Friday, has brought home Sir Charles Trevelyan and lady.

Sir Robert Peel, it is said, has sold his stud, in

order that he might devote himself more especially to the interest of Switzerland.

Her Majesty has graciously signified to Miss Emily Faithfull her approval of the establishment of the Victoria press, at 9, Great Coram-street, for the employment of female compositors, adding that all such useful and practical steps for the opening of new branches of industry to educated women must meet with her Majesty's entire approbation.

Sir Benjamin Brodie has become totally blind.—*Taunton Courier.*

The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Dr. Baly to be a member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, in place of Sir James Clark, resigned.

A marriage has been arranged between Lady Emma Stanley, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Derby, and Colonel the Hon. W. P. M. Talbot, brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The New York University have conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Belfast.

The Rev. W. Brock (Baptist), minister of Bloomsbury Chapel, has received the degree of Doctor in Divinity, from Harvard University.

Lord Clyde has subscribed £5. in aid of the fund raising in Glasgow for Garibaldi.

Miscellaneous News.

THE GALWAY POSTAL SUBSIDY.—From the banks of the Liffey to the Bay of Galway a song of triumph is being sung for the financial victory achieved in the House of Commons on Thursday night. Once more the Whigs are looking up in Ireland, and even Lord Palmerston's speech to his supporters assembled at his official residence is likely to be only remembered among the things that were.

SLIGO ELECTION.—Mr. Tenison (the Whig) retired from the contest on the ground that the appearance of Mr. Somers as a candidate, and his expressed determination to go to the poll, would prevent the success of the Liberal cause. The following was the close of the poll:—

Macdonagh (Conservative)	160
Reilly	5
Somers	1

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON LUNATICS has been published. The committee report that insanity is on the increase, and mention the startling fact that out of every six hundred persons in England and Wales one, at least, is incompetent to manage his own affairs. They recommend various amendments in the law, especially with reference to private asylums. Medical certificates, they think, should be verified before a magistrate, and limited to three months, instead of being granted, as is now the case, for an indefinite period. They also make many other suggestions for the protection of patients, and the more efficient management of asylums.

THE VOTE ON FORTIFICATIONS.—The following members voted on Thursday for Mr. E. James's amendment directed against the vote for land fortifications:—Messrs. T. Basley, H. F. Berkeley, J. Bright, A. R. Bristow, J. M. Cobbett, W. Coningham, R. Dalglish, Colonel Dickson, Sir C. Douglas, Lord Fermoy, Messrs. G. Hadfield, J. P. Hennessy, J. Kershaw, W. Lawson, W. S. Lindsay, J. M'Cann, W. Monsell, The O'Donoghue, Messrs. R. B. Osborne, R. Padmore, J. Pilkington, G. Ridley, Sir J. V. Shelley, Messrs. Augustus Smith, J. Stansfeld, N. Sturt, J. P. Westhead, G. H. Whalley, J. White, B. M'G. Willcox, W. Williams, and Sir H. Willoughby; Tellers, Mr. Edwin James and Sir S. M. Peto.

THE FATHER OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE.—The *Bradford Observer*, of yesterday, in contradiction of a paragraph "going the round," states that the Rev. P. Bronte, of Haworth, now eighty-three years of age, preached his last sermon, not on the 21st ult., but on the 30th of October, 1859, and has not been in the church since. For some months past the venerable gentleman has not quitted the parsonage-house, and is almost confined to his bed. The Lord Bishop of Ripon held a confirmation at Haworth on Monday, and during the day his lordship visited the octogenarian pastor in his bedroom, where he was confined to his bed. The statement as to the successor to the incumbency is also altogether premature.

PROGRESS OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday a small party of citizens visited the works in progress at King's-cross for the Metropolitan Railway. Among them were Mr. Deputy Read, Messrs. Watler, Dollond, and Connell, members of the Common Council; H. Potter, Esq.; H. W. Wall, Esq., surgeon to the Great Western Railway; Mr. H. Gilbert; and Mr. W. H. Collingridge. It was with no small surprise the visitors became acquainted with the extent of the works, which being subterranean do not in any way attract the public notice. The whole of the tunnelling required to connect the Metropolitan line with the Great Northern is now completed. From this point to the city the line will be open to the air and light, except where it passes under thoroughfares. Mr. Jay, the contractor, has exhibited extraordinary skill and energy in conducting this difficult work with such rapidity, and deserves the highest praise.

THUNDERSTORM IN LONDON.—On Saturday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, there was a storm of thunder and lightning in the metropolis, accompanied with heavy rain. The storm did not last long, but one clap of thunder was appalling. Several persons are said to have been injured, and much damage done to property. The steeple of Bow Church, Cheapside, sustained injury, and also the clock tower of the Royal Exchange. Bethnal-green

appears to have suffered very much from the effects of the storm. It is stated that a labouring man was killed by lightning in a field at Dagenham, Essex, while in charge of a flock of sheep, several of which were also killed. Several minor casualties occurred in the districts of Hackney, Kingsland, Dalston, Clapton, Homerton, Bow, Stratford, Ilford, Walthamstow, North Woolwich, Plaistow, West Ham, and other parts, where much damage has been caused by the unusual violence of the storm, and in some parts rain fell in torrents, whereby the grounds of the market gardeners were inundated and much valuable property destroyed.

EMPLOYERS' HOLIDAY.—The annual holiday of the *employés* of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees, of Bromley-by-Bow, London, took place on Monday, August 6th, when an excursion train of sixteen carriages, filled with upwards of 800 workpeople and their friends, left Bow station for Hampton Court, where a day's recreation was enjoyed. The brass band connected with the firm accompanied the train, and played at intervals during the day. The games and sports on the village green, and on the spacious lawn of the hotel, were well maintained; and the entire party returned, reaching Bow station at ten o'clock, delighted with the enjoyments of the day. Cheers, "three times three," were given repeatedly by the party for Mr. and Mrs. Twelvetrees, and frequent wishes expressed for a similar day's pleasure under the spirited management of their employer. It is gratifying to state, that the conduct of those employed at this large establishment was most praiseworthy—not a single act of impropriety or indiscretion having been observed all the day.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.—The town of Dover was on Thursday evening thrown into consternation by an appalling accident. While the Artillery Volunteer Corps were engaged in gun practice at Archcliff Fort one of the guns burst, scattering its fragments in all directions. Mr. G. T. Thompson (solicitor), one of the lieutenants, and Mr. J. Monger (tobacconist), a sergeant, were killed on the spot, and several other members of the corps seriously injured. Mr. Harris, a nephew of Captain Wollaston, who is in command of the corps, is lying in a dangerous condition from concussion of the brain, and among the other persons hurt are Mr. Gilfillan (tailor), Mr. Hadlow (painter), and a young man named Boulding. Lieutenant Thompson was the coroner for the borough, and was held in the highest esteem by all classes of his fellow-townsmen. No event has occurred in Dover for many years which has cast such profound sadness over the town. Speculation is rife as to the cause of the accident. Captain Hardy has been specially sent down from Woolwich by direction of Colonel Tulloch, acting under the orders of the Government, to make an examination of the gun, and to inquire specially into the circumstances attending the explosion. It is stated that this investigation has not resulted in the discovery of any defect in the gun, but that it is the opinion of Captain Hardy and the other artillery officers who have been engaged with him that the accident arose either from some hidden flaw which defied the ordinary means adopted for testing the efficiency of the gun, or from its old age. Mr. Gilfillan, Mr. Hadlow, and Mr. Boulding, are progressing favourably.

THE WALWORTH MURDERS.—The plea of insanity is definitely fixed on (says the *Observer*) by the friends of William Godfrey Youngman as the one to be used and relied on at his forthcoming trial for the monstrous offence with which he stands charged, and they lose no opportunity, since his commitment for trial, to speak of several of the family who have been confined for, and died from insanity. At first the malady was said to be confined to the father's family, and it was mentioned that the grandfather of the accused had been so afflicted, and actually died while insane; and now it is added that he has inherited the complaint maternally, his aunt, that is, his mother's sister, having died at Peckham Lunatic Asylum. Whether this be true or false, it is quite clear that, neither in his manner since his apprehension, nor in the numerous letters which he had addressed to the unfortunate young woman, Maria Wells Streeter, is there the slightest indication of a disordered intellect. From the inquiries made by the police, it appears that it is four years since he first met Maria Streeter, at Lewisham, when they were fellow servants in the establishment of a gentleman named Hadley, and though he had then professed some affection for her, he made no offer of marriage, or even of love; on the contrary, they parted in the ordinary way, and it is quite certain that from that time until the 18th of June last he had neither seen nor heard anything of her. About the middle of June last the prisoner called on a friend of Miss Streeter, at Lewisham, and expressed a particular desire to have her address, but her friend, who never entertained any great opinion of the young man, at first refused to let him know anything of her whereabouts, and it was only on his assuring her that he "knew of something considerably to her advantage," that she gave the address of a gentleman in Hyde-park-gardens, into whose service she went after leaving Lewisham. He at once proceeded to the house of the gentleman indicated, and having there again expressed a great anxiety to see her, to communicate something to her benefit, he got her address.

MR. GOUGH'S FAREWELL ORATION AT EXETER HALL.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Gough delivered his farewell oration at Exeter Hall, previous to his departure for America. Mr. George Cruickshank occupied the chair, and was supported by a number of ministers and influential gentlemen. The Rev. W. Brock having opened the meeting with prayer, the

chairman called upon Mr. Gough, who was received with loud and prolonged applause. He said that this was the ninety-fourth time that he had spoken in that hall on the temperance question, and he proceeded in his usual eloquent strain to contend that the movement promoted the temporal and spiritual interest of mankind. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Tweedie said that Mr. Gough had now fulfilled his engagement to the National Temperance League, during which time, besides spending a period equal to one year under the direction of the Scottish Temperance League, for whom he had visited every town in Scotland, and many of the most important towns in Ireland, holding large meetings, he had delivered in England 339 addresses, averaging four orations a week during the three years. (Cheers.) He had addressed 500,000 hearers, of whom 12,000 had signed the pledge of total abstinence. (Cheers.) Mr. S. Bowley moved an address to Mr. Gough previous to his departure to America, which contained an expression of the strong feeling of personal admiration with which he was regarded by the National Temperance League, and praying him to revisit this country at as early a period as possible. The Rev. Mr. Isaac, M.A., seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. An elegant copy of the Bible was also presented to Mr. Gough, with three hearty cheers. Mr. Gough replied, and said he had always been on terms of the most perfect friendship with both the National and the Scottish Leagues. He returned his sincere thanks to the gentlemen who presented him with the testimonial, and stated that it was his intention to return at some future time to England. The proceedings then terminated in the usual manner.

Law, Police, and Assize.

TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC AT COLNEY HATCH.—William Slater and William Vivian, lately employed as attendants at the Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, stand charged with the manslaughter of one of the inmates, named William Swift. On the 18th of May last Swift was alive and as well as usual. Mr. Tyerman, one of the medical officers of the establishment, states that he had a conversation with him in the morning of that day, when he was in his customary health, there being no indication whatever of his having received any injury. In the evening of the same day Mr. Tyerman was called into the padded room, and found him there stretched on the floor and quite dead. On examination it was discovered that the deceased had died from injuries of the most violent character—eleven ribs being fractured, the breast bone broken right across, and the liver and lungs seriously lacerated by the dreadful blows that had crushed the chest. The two keepers who had charge of Swift that day were Slater and Vivian. These men assert, at least Slater asserted to the doctor in the presence of Vivian, that Swift had died from the effect of a fit, and they both positively denied that there had been any struggle between him and themselves. On the other hand, Mr. Tyerman deposes that to his knowledge Swift never had a fit, and that in his opinion it would have been impossible for him to have received the serious injuries that occasioned death, "by falling on the tables in a fit, or by any fall, unless from a great height." He accordingly does not credit the keepers' statement, and his disbelief is supported by the direct testimony of several inmates of the same ward, who were eye-witnesses of the tragedy which ended in Swift's death. These witnesses, though inmates of an asylum, are yet capable of giving an intelligent and trustworthy account of what falls under their observation; at least the one who was examined, Samuel Clark by name, evidently was so. He says, after describing the violent way in which the keepers brought him from the airing court into the ward, "They took him into the ward and tripped him up. They then threw him on the floor, and ill-used him. Vivian kicked him and Slater punched him. They then got him up and took him to the door of the padded room, where they undressed him and pushed him in. He fell on the floor, and they kicked him and pushed him as before. He was calling out so that they must have heard him all over the airing court. He said, 'Kill me at once, don't kick me like that.' This was confirmed by William Varney, another inmate of the same ward. On Friday, several witnesses having been examined, the two men William Slater and William Vivian were committed for trial. They were admitted to bail. Slater procured the requisite bail, but Vivian was committed.

LIABILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At Carlisle Assizes, Mr. Gibbons, a farmer, sued and recovered from the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company £200, for damages occasioned to his crop of summer grass, caused by sparks and hot cinders from an engine, the chimney of which was not properly guarded.

STATE OF CRIME IN LANCASHIRE.—At the opening of the Liverpool Assizes on Thursday, during his charge to the grand jury, Mr. Baron Martin said that during his whole judicial experience he had never seen so heavy a calendar. Excluding treason, it embraced all the crimes which were dealt with in courts of justice. There were seven cases of murder, some of them of an atrocious description; eleven of manslaughter, several of these being on the very verge of murder; and seventeen of burglary. In fact, notwithstanding the example made in the county some few years ago, the crime of burglary had so increased that it would be necessary to put in force the full power of the law to repress it.

THE RAILWAY SMOKING NUISANCE.—**INSOLENT ASSAULT.**—At the Liverpool Assizes on Thursday, Mr. Collinge, an agent and accountant of Manchester, brought an action against a cotton-spinner named Morris, residing at Hebden-bridge, to recover damages for an assault committed in a railway-carriage on the 13th June last. Mr. Collinge was travelling (by Lancashire and Yorkshire) from Manchester to Northampton. He was in a second-class carriage, and as far as Eastwood was alone. There Morris got in, and on entering called the guard to give him a light to his cigar. Mr. Collinge objected to smoking, as he was very unwell, and threatened to report the guard. Morris then struck Mr. Collinge several blows with the fist, injuring him and causing an attack of palpitation of the heart. The defence was that the assault was not so serious as described. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 15/-.

Literature.

All Round the Wrekin. By WALTER WHITE.
London : Chapman and Hall.

For two or three years past we have looked with something like eagerness for the new book from Walter White that we expected the autumn to bring us. More than common pleasure have we received from his quiet narratives; and never, we think, more on the whole than from the present volume. "All Round the Wrekin" is a capital title; but, perhaps, those who know superficially the district thus pointed out, will shake their heads at such a scene for pedestrian excursions, and such a subject for a book. Well, let them try. We are confident that they will find Mr. White's characteristic merit here ruling supreme—the power to extract enjoyment and significance from common and little things. They will be surprised to find that a holiday in "the Black Country" may be a glad, refreshing, and elevating one. And, it may be, they will be compelled to admit that there is a whole world of scenery, and of human life and industry, lying in the seemingly unpicturesque midland counties, of which the one has considerable attractions, and the other, still more, a large meaning for the social history of this England of ours, though to most of us both are almost wholly unknown. We say *unknown* deliberately, for we might have claimed about as much as most Englishmen not living in the district, to have a fair knowledge of it. But Mr. White has convinced us that we did not know it, and that our own visits and observations, as compared with his, might furnish a new chapter to the story that delighted our childhood, of "Eyes and No Eyes."

"Round the Wrekin" lie many pleasant scenes of hill and wood, of which Mr. White gives sunny word-pictures that are very charming. But his skill in sketching such landscapes has been often shown to our readers: and so we turn from greenness and shade, from broad meadow and rich hazy light, to that "dismal district," the smokiest end of Staffordshire, which we all know as

THE BLACK COUNTRY.

"The name is eminently descriptive, for blackness everywhere prevails; the ground is black, the atmosphere is black, and the underground is honey-combed by mining galleries stretching in utter blackness for many a league. The scene is marvellous, and to one who beholds it for the first time by night, terrific. Then the roaring-furnaces are seen for miles around pouring forth their fierce throbbing flames like volcanoes; then the hundred chimneys of iron-works display their blazing crests, or sheaves of fiery tongues; then the dull gleam of heaps of roasting ironstone makes you fancy that the old globe itself is here smouldering away; overhead dense clouds of smoke reflect a lurid light, rolling fitfully before the wind; while the hissing and rushing of steam, the clang and clatter of machinery, the roaring blasts, and the shock of ponderous hammer-strokes, all intensified by the presence of night, complete an effect which amazes alike the eye and the ear. The effect is one that vividly excites the imagination, and is not easily forgotten."

"By day, as the train speeds across, you hear the same noises, and see the fires divested of their nightly terrors, yet find it difficult to believe that a scene of so much havoc and seeming confusion represents prosperous industry, and one of the most important departments of British trade. Perhaps for the first time you become aware of the omnipotence of coal and iron; even the stations, walls, and bridges, are built of bricks that have the appearance of iron. You catch glimpses of smoking heaps of muddy canals, complications of locks, bridges, tramways; boats moving, trains rolling; of coal-pits where the iron arm projects from the little engine-house working busily up and down, while the whimpseys creak as the long rope passes over; of abandoned workings where office and engine-house are in ruin, and scraps of ragged hedge-row look very miserable, and the tall posts stand up skeleton-like, and fragments of machinery lie about devoured by rust; of heaps, nay hills, that resemble brick rubbish, of gigantic oyster-shells which lady's hoop would hardly encircle, and big slaty-looking slabs—accumulations of refuse which cumber the ground. And amid all this are the cottages of artisans and miners: English homes, whence sun and stars are seen darkly, situate in a region devoid of repose and beauty, which looks as if smitten by desolation, notwithstanding that here and there grow patches of wheat and plots of potatoes. And so it continues for thirteen miles, all the way from Birmingham to Wolverhampton; but whatever may be the gloom, havoc, and confusion elsewhere, you only see the worst when passing Bil-ton."

Who knows anything of Clun?—and yet it seems to be worth knowing;—and, at any rate, has furnished materials to an artist whose essentially English works we all enjoy.

SOJOURN AWHILE AT CLUN.

"I found a road possessing many of the charms of a lane—broadths of shade, and roses, foxgloves, honey-suckle, nuts and elder-blossom,—with ripening fields behind the hedges, and glimpses of wooded hills where gate or stile breaks the tangled screen, I had unexpected enjoyment in my two hours' walk to Clun.

"Here again we have a little market town, which shows more signs of former importance than of present activity, where the feudal ruin finds itself playing the part of a not ungraceful neighbour to the Mechanics' Institute, with its lectures and reading-room; where the ancient bridge, narrow, rugged and bestriding the lively Clun with five low arches separated by projecting angular piers, is an object that will inspire you to look at it

from more than one point of view. So old is it, that the date of erection is unknown; but we shall hardly be romantic in imagining that the first garrison of the castle, which was built in the reign of Stephen, marched across it many a time. How prettily the clear water runs through the arches carrying gleams of sunlight into the rippled shadow! Then on the left, a little beyond the bridge, stands an old timbered house, tenanted by a quaint old cordwainer, who, if he sees you prying, will perhaps come forth and point out the date, 1613, on one of the beams. And it may be he will invite you in, as he did me, to show you how low the ceilings are, how thick the beams, how stiff the floors. To my congratulations on his having such an antique place to work in, he answered, 'Yes, Mr. Goodall, a gentleman from London, said 'twas a nice old place; and he took the pictur' o' me a-rottin' in it at work. Yes, Sir, the pictur' o' me, and the old workshop. He was a very pleasant gentleman: he sent me down some bottled porter; and I like it better'n our Shropshire ale.'

"The cordwainer in his habitation was not the only picturesque subject which took the artist's fancy at Clun; for one of his recent pictures represents some of the quadrupeds and personages of the town, and when you walk up to the churchyard and look at the venerable lych-gate, you will perhaps recognise it as forming one of his properties.

"As in some other places, the clerk's wife lent me the key of the church: a convenient arrangement for the traveller. The interior of the building harmonises with the picturesque touches of the town, by reason of its age and departures from uniformity. There are so-called thick Saxon pillars, round arches, and zigzag mouldings; the north aisle shows the timbers of the roof: the pulpit has carved panels; the font is a heavy basin of sandstone supported by a group of columns, and the oaken seats and pews are so curiously planned, so irregular in height, so unnecessarily thick, so rudely finished, that you might fancy they were set up at a time when the only available tool was the adze, and prentice boys were the only carpenters. On some of the pew ends nearest the pulpit there are attempts at ornamental carving; but most are as rough as the seats, and appear from the mortice-holes pierced through them, as if they were adaptations of old waste timber. I tried a few of the seats, and could come to no other conclusion than that the church of Clun is a place of penance.

"A patriarchal yew, which looks as old if not older than the church, adorns the churchyard. The stem by continual growth resembles a grove in itself, of gigantic circumference.

"Then I called on a learned antiquary who, responding with ready good-nature, accompanied me to the castle: a short stroll across boldly undulating pastures where thickly-sprinkled trees look somewhat forest-like. There on a grassy knoll round which the river makes a horseshoe curve, rises a square Norman keep, still in good preservation, and besides this you see but few traces of masonry. And this was the stronghold of the Fitz Alans, one of whom took so resolute a part against Stephen in behalf of Maud, and in her cause lost all but his loyal name. And this was one of the heap of castles which were built along the Marches to hold in check the desperate unyielding Welshmen. Valour and vengeance have here wrought daring deeds, as we may read in history or romance; and here also the spell has been exercised which invests so many parts of our isle with ever-freshening charms. Here, as we are allured to imagine, stood the castle of Garde Doloreuse: here that trusty knight Sir Raymond Berenger fought his fatal battle with the wild tribes of Wales: here sorrowed the Lady Eveline, watched from afar by Damian de Lacy, and attended by Rose, the honest daughter of the doughty Fleming, Wilkin Flammock. Here Father Aldrovand, who was a black monk of Wenlock, rekindled his military fire; and here it was the butler replied to the bilious weaver, that March and October 'for thirty years he had dealt with the best barley in Shropshire.'

Mr. White's readers will derive special pleasure from accompanying him to Ludlow, Leominster, Shrewsbury, and the buried Roman city of Uriconium, and castles and abbeys, which, in connexion with present aspects that are interesting enough, have the power to call up to the mind's eye "the days of old, and personages who figured therein." Nor is the interest less, though of a contrasting kind, when he turns to such "scenes of work and labour, with their earnest endeavour and furious appliances," as are to be found in Birmingham and the Potteries. If it seem, at first, that too much space is given by our author to these, we believe it will be felt by those who read most carefully, that such a fresh and unconventional picture of centres of several of our chief modes of industry, are likely to have a higher value by-and-by than even at the present; besides affording to those who dwell afar from them the most intelligible and pleasing general view of their character that has been yet written. Mr. White, too, looks on manufacture, and the brain-inspirations, and the wonders of scientific discovery which are represented in it, with real human emotion, and with some perception of the social significance of the facts.

An account of a week's visit to the Cistercian Abbey of St. Bernard, at Charnwood, is a very singular bit of middle-age life peering up in the midst of nineteenth-centuryism: yet with a difference from that middle-age, being less natural and sincere and intense. Mr. White had liberty to tell all that he saw within the monastery walls; and what he tells sustains his own conclusion, "that a monk of the old sort is no longer possible, neither does it seem desirable that he should be." But if asceticism, celibacy, cowls, and hoods, are not to be commended to modern pietists; as little can it be a matter for praise that the whole of this passing age in England is so deeply tintured with the peculiar

religious views encouraged by "the gospel of Richard Arkwright."

Mr. White has his crotchets, however,—as witness the few words with which he indulges us on "the road to heaven!"—and which only satisfy one that he would be a better guide to the Land's End than to "the Heavenly Jerusalem." Many things that we desired to touch upon must now go unnoticed:—worse, two extracts that we meant to make must be omitted. Let our readers be sure, however, that Mr. White never wrote better, nor to better purpose.

FOR THE YOUNG.

Every Girl's Book. A compendium of Entertaining Amusements, for Recreation in Home Circles. Compiled by LOUISA LAWFORD. (Routledge and Co.)—Explains itself,—has an abundance of simple "Games" for the lawn, the greenwood, and the fireside; "Rondes and Music," suitable to more than children, and which might make, as they do in France, evening parties something less stupid and formal than they are amongst ourselves; "Acting Proverbs," a sensible and pleasing recreation that ought to become more general, but ought never to be extended to the length of the samples given here; and "Enigmas, Conundrums, Forfants," &c., in great and satisfactory variety. Then, there is a second part of the book; containing full instructions for "Ladies' Work," from embroidery to glass-staining, both real and imitative, from Chinese lacquer-work to oriental tinting and painting on silk and velvet. Such a book of domestic recreations for girls has not been compiled before. A great part of it is evidently from the French,—and Mrs. Lawford dates from Avranches. It ought to be a welcome and popular book; and will undoubtedly relieve dulness, and assist light-hearted enjoyments, wherever it finds its way.—*Famous Boys, and how they became Great Men.* (Darton and Co.)—A book belonging to a class which is rapidly becoming a large one, but in which a few works only have attained high excellences. This is very fairly done; but the two names with which it commences represent neither "famous boys," nor "great men,"—they are *Horace Greeley*, and *Bennett* of the *New York Herald*. The sketches of Kitto, Hugh Miller, Crompton, Burritt, and Livingstone, are the best. James Morrison the draper, Thomas Cooper, and the late Alderman Kelly, have no proper place in such a book. Good in parts, it is not satisfactory as a whole.—*Travel Pictures; or, Scenes and Adventures in Foreign Lands.* By B.B. (Nelson and Sons.)—A very interesting and amusing book, for boys and girls; teaching a great deal of geography, and likely to attract to a further study of that subject. It has seven pleasing illustrations, and a map.—*Our Year: a Child's Book, in Prose and Verse.* By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," Illustrated by Clarence Dobell. (Macmillan and Co.)—We are very reluctant to find fault with a work from Miss Muloch's pen: but, to tell plain truth, this "child's book" is much better in conception than in execution. The prose chapters on the months of the year contain very much information as to their natural history, with pleasant passages of narrative: but September and October being excepted, as perfectly good, there is not a little writing that is tame and dull, and that such children as we have tried it on pronounce "dry." A childish verdict given us on a good deal of the verse is, that "it is stupid": and we are disposed to back the verdict, as to such pieces as "Violets," "Young Dandelion," "The Two Raindrops," "Mushrooms," and "On the Ice"—which seem to aim at being significant trifles; but are only trifling without the significance. We humbly beg pardon, for not liking, for the first time, what Miss Muloch has written: and are glad to add that two or three pieces, "In Swanage Bay," "Janet's Lamb," and "The Hare Hunt," have interest that all children will feel, and touches of true poetry. Mr. Dobell's illustrations are numerous and careful; and several are full of nature and life: but his notions of form and feature might recognise more of the pleasing without losing anything of the living. The Frontispiece, Waterloo-day, and In Swanage Bay, are miserable failures.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Parts 17 and 18.
Routledge's Shakespeare. Parts 49—50.
Authentic Records of the Revival. By H. Bonar, D.D. Parts 1, 2, and 3.
The Late Revival in Ireland, and the City Mission.
Ten Days in Kingstown and Dublin. By J. W. Massie, D.D., LL.D.
The Illustrated Horse Doctor. By Edward Mayhew.
The Atonement. By Dr. Dewar.
Practical Hydrotherapy. By John Smedley.
Leaders of the Reformation. By John Tulloch, D.D.
The Ultimate Principle of Religious Liberty.
Reports of Sermons. By Rev. S. Martin. First and Second Series.
Commentary on the Epistle to Titus. By Rev. W. Graham, D.D.
The Words and Works of our Blessed Lord. Two Vols.
The Spanish Campaign in Morocco. By Frederick Hardman.
Skin Diseases and their Remedies. By R. J. Jordan, M.D.
Eventide; a Devotional Diary. By Mary A. Kelty.
I Will. By Rev. Philip B. Power, M.A.
Lyra Domestica. Translated from C. J. P. Spitta. By Richard Massie.
A May Garland. By Julia S. Blott.
The Eternal Purpose of God. By Rev. James Kelly, M.A.
Leaves of Healing. By Margaret M. Gordon.
Bacon's Philosophy. By Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D.
Lectures on Prayer. By a Country Pastor.

Review of the Royal Academy Exhibition. By John Stewart.
The Fifty Years' Struggle of the Scottish Covenanters. By James Dodds.
Earth's Expeditors and Heaven's Gospel. By Rev. W. Reid, M.A.
His Presence not his Memory, 1855. By J. S. B. Monsell, LL.D.
Sabbath Morning Readings from Old Testament. By Dr. Cumming.
Thoughts on the Apocalypse. By John Mills.
The Isle of Wight. By Rev. G. Venables, M.A.
Principles and Practice of Vegetarian Cookery.
Branches Running over the Wall. By R. E. Cranfield.
A Century of Despotism in Naples and Sicily. By Susan Homer.
Slavery Doomed. By F. M. Edge.
Popular Astronomy. By O. M. Mitchel, LL.D.
Carrubbers Close Mission. By James Gall, jun.
All Round the Wrekin. By Walter White.
The Christian Life. By J. Panton Ham.
Sermons. By Charles J. Vaughan, D.D.

Gleanings.

The rumoured purchase of Harvieston for Lord Clyde is not true.—*Court Journal*.

Mr. Townshend, late M.P. for Greenwich, is once more an auctioneer; the stage has been abandoned.

Lord Palmerston has accepted an invitation to preside at the annual *soirée* of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution in October next.

The Manchester Town Council, on Wednesday, raised the salary of the Town Clerk from £500 to £2,000 a-year.

The Harvard University has invited the Prince of Wales to visit their institution, and, according to the Boston papers, the invitation has been accepted.

The Princess Frederick William of Prussia now devotes much time to sculpture, under the tuition of a distinguished artist of Berlin.

The establishment of the Victoria Press, by Mrs. Emily Faithfull, for the employment of female compositors, has obtained the approval and good wishes of the Queen.

Another new colour has been invented. It is called "dianthine," and is extracted from gas tar. The shades range from a deep purple to a brilliant rose.

By an act of this session, a standing order of the House of Commons will enable Jews to take the oaths, omitting the words, "on the true faith of a Christian." Hitherto it has required a special resolution in each case.

There are, it appears, universities—those of Geissen, Jena, and Erlangen—which confer degrees on payment of 10s., and on production of a dissertation which the applicant asserts to be by himself. At Bonn, Berlin, or Heidelberg, however, such applications are never even answered.

LOOKING PEOPLE IN THE FACE.—I have known a vast quantity of nonsense talked about bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance, any day in the week, if there is anything to be got by it.—*Dickens's "All the Year Round."*

Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., have in the press "Scripture Lands in Connexion with their History," by the Rev. G. S. Drew: "Turkish Life and Character" by Mr. Walter Thornbury; and "Over the Cliff," a novel, by Mrs. Charter, sister of the author of "Alton Locke."

Among Mr. Murray's forthcoming books are "The Great Sahara, or Wandering south of the Atlas Mountains," by H. B. Tristram; "Lincoln's Inn Sermons," by Wm. Thomson, D.D.; and "Sunday: its Origin, History, and present Obligations considered," by the Rev. James Augustus Hessey, D.C.L.

London, says the Registrar-General, now covers 121 square miles—a square of 11 miles to the side. It is equal to three Londons of 1800. It increases at the rate of about 1,000 a-week. One in six of those who leave the world in London dies in one of the public institutions—a workhouse, hospital, asylum, or prison.

The Queen of Spain had a curiosity to see the eclipse; the nearest point to Lagranja lying on the belt of the eclipse shadow was the town of Aranda del Duero; but to get there was the rub. She started boldly, but the road was so barbarous that her Majesty despaired of being in at the darkness, and had to return.

Mr. Bentley has nearly ready "Researches and Discoveries made during a Residence of Seven Years in the Levant and in the islands of Mytilene and Rhodes," by C. T. Newton; and "Chapters on Precious Stones, and some of the most remarkable persons and events connected with them," by Madame de Biarera.

Messrs. Blackwood gave the Rev. Dr. Caird 100*l.* for the copyright of his sermon, "Religion in Common Life," which, as it was only a shilling pamphlet, looked a very handsome sum. The sale, however, having gone far beyond their expectations, they afterwards presented the rev. author, of their own accord, with an additional sum of 400*l.*

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says that a day or two ago a drayman threw his dog into the rapids, near Goat Island-bridge, and immediately afterwards went to the foot of the ferry-stairs, and found him but little injured by the tremendous leap. The cruel experiment was tried to convince some incredulous persons.—*New York Herald*.

THE UNNECESSARY EXPENSES OF SOCIETY.—Every one cries out against the expensiveness of life in England, and no one cries without reason. Life is frightfully costly at this moment:—Costly in sub-

stance, and costly in show; costly for indispensable necessities, and costly for such things, not necessary, as are held to be indispensable to one's position and appearance. Meat and bread are at a terrific price—and these must be had, whatever their cost—and the fashion of everything is at an exorbitant ratio; but the fashion must be had as absolutely as meat and bread, according to the laws governing modern society; so that, what between the high price of one's undeniable needs, and the extravagance of social requirements, the economical housekeeper is driven into a corner, and moderate incomes find themselves at a heart-rending disadvantage. No one can get behind the scenes of most ordinary middle-class families, without being made aware of the hard hand-to-hand fight going on between inadequate means and the prevalent passion for luxury and display.—*London Review*.

THE RELIGION OF THE DRUSES.—The howls, or temples, of the Druses are open for their religious meetings every Thursday evening, about an hour after sunset. At the commencement of the night's business Akkals and Djahils both assemble together, when the news of the day and the prices of crops are discussed.

At this period a chapter or two of the Moslem Koran is read, and no objection is made even to strangers being present. This, however, is not a general rule by any means, and it is only Europeans whom the Druses particularly wish to honour that they would admit even this far to the outside, as it were, of their worship. When the evening is a little further advanced all Djahils are obliged to withdraw, and the howls becomes like a freemason's lodge, closely tiled, or shut, with an armed guard near the door to prevent intrusion. At these meetings no one save the initiated are ever present, and they often stretch far into the night—so much so that I have sometimes seen the Akkals going home from their howls long after midnight. Sometimes, when very important matters have to be discussed, a second selection takes place in the howls, and the younger Akkals being obliged to withdraw, the elders—the *crème de la crème*, or those initiated into the highest mysteries of the sect—remain alone to deliberate and determine upon the future proceedings of their fellow-religionists, or to discuss such more advanced doctrines of their creed as are only known to the select few. Singular to say, no form of worship, nothing which at all comes near our ideas of prayer, is known to be practised by the Druses. In the larger towns of Syria they will often go to the Moslem mosques, and profess to call themselves followers of the prophet. But they hardly impose—nay, they do not seem to wish to impose—on any one by this temporary adherence to the dominant religion; for, in order to avoid the Sultan's conscription, they have been known to make the sign of the cross, profess themselves Christians, and even ask for—nay, sometimes receive—the right of baptism; and they acknowledge that, according to their creed, it is lawful to profess for a time whatever may be the creed of the most powerful body among whom they live.—*Once a Week*.

BIRTHS.

FLETCHER.—May 31, at the Congregational Parsonage, Sandhurst, Victoria, the wife of the Rev. W. R. Fletcher, M.A., of a daughter.

MAWBY.—August 5, at Chester Cottage, Regent's-park, Primrose-hill, the wife of Mr. Nathan Mawby, of a daughter.

MASON.—August 6, the wife of the Rev. Henry Mason, of The Grove, Sydenham, of a daughter.

FAIRBROTHER.—August 11, at Hornsey-lane, Highgate, the wife of the Rev. W. Fairbrother, of a daughter.

MONK.—August 12, at Albion Terrace, Faversham, Mrs. Frederick William Monk, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARSH—EWEN.—August 1, at the Queen-street Independent Chapel, Chester, by the Rev. W. Hunter, Mr. John B. Marsh, of this city, to Jemima Matilda, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Ewen, of Gedney, Lincolnshire.

MELLING—WHEATCROFT.—August 2, at the Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., Mr. James Mellings, of Royds House, to Mrs. Dorothy Wheatcroft, late of Bakewell.

HUNT—HARRIS.—August 2, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., Mr. Thomas Marshall Hunt, of Somerset-street, Kingsdown, to Alicia, only daughter of Mr. C. H. Harris, formerly of that city.

BULLIS—SYDALL.—August 2, at the Independent Chapel, Little Lever, by the Rev. E. Pickford, Mr. John Bullis, of Leadbeater Fold, Radcliffe, to Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Sydall, of Little Lever.

JACKSON—HALL.—August 2, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. J. Parsons, Mr. R. Jackson, late of Cawood, to Mrs. Hall, widow of Mr. Hall, Goodramgate, York.

BARRAN—LONGBOTTOM.—August 6, at the Baptist Chapel, Burslet, by the Rev. A. Bowden, Mr. John Barran, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. James Longbottom, both of that place.

WILLIAMSON—NORMAN.—August 7, at the Congregational Church, Holly-walk, Leamington, by the Rev. Thomas Slade Jones, James Williamson, merchant, Montreal, Canada East, to Emma Norman, second daughter of William Norman, Esq., of Leamington, Warwickshire.

EDWARDS—WELLS.—August 7, at the Baptist Chapel, George-street, Nottingham, by the Rev. J. Martin, B.A., the Rev. J. Edwards, pastor of that church, to Sarah, only daughter of the late John Wells, Esq., of Woodborough.

TAYLOR—GOSLING.—August 7, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Bocking, Essex, by the Rev. H. L. Wiseman, E. Taylor, Esq., of Parliament-street, York, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Gosling, Esq., of Bocking.

COBB—WATSON.—August 7, at the Chapel, in Little Port-street, by the Rev. Thomas Madge, Thomas Pix Cobb, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, second son of T. R. Cobb, Esq., of Banbury, to Clara Anne, daughter of John Watson, Esq., of Leinster-gardens.

ASHWORTH—GREGSON.—August 8, at the Baptist Chapel, Oldham, by the Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., of Rawdon College, the Rev. John W. Ashworth, to Emma, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry Gregson, of Oldham.

ALEXANDER—ROBSON.—August 8, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Saffron Walden, Joseph Alexander, of Sudbury, eldest son of William Henry Alexander, of Ipswich, to M. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John S. Robson, of Saffron Walden.

WILLIAMS—JONES.—August 8, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Woodhouse-lane, Leeds, by the Rev. S. Hulme, Mr. Robert Williams, of Manchester, to Elizabeth Ann, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. William Jones, of Leeds.

CROSSLEY—TORDOFF.—August 9, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. G. Miall, Mr. William B. Crossley, of Manningham, Bradford, to Emma Louisa, third daughter of Mr. John Tordoff, of Hollin Close, Bradford.

SHARMAN—LASSELL.—August 9, at Wavertree, by the Rev. John Kelly, Nathaniel Pearce, eldest son of Mark Sharman, Esq., of Wellingborough, to Maria, eldest daughter of William Lassell, Esq., F.R.S., of Liverpool.

PRICE—STEANE.—August 9, at Denmark-place Chapel, Camberwell, by the Rev. Edward Steane, D.D., of Champion-park, Denmark-hill, the father of the bride, Charles, eldest son of Thomas Price, Esq., LL.D., of Upper Bedford-place, to Sarah Gutteridge, eldest daughter of Dr. Steane.

BYRNES—PAMPHILON.—August 14, at the Congregational Chapel, Eden-street, Kingston, Surrey, by the Rev. T. W. Aveling, the Rev. L. H. Byrnes, B.A., of Kingston, to Lydia Beynon, daughter of Mr. James Pamphilon, Knight's-park, Kingston.

DEATHS.

BARFF.—March 16, at Raiatea, South Pacific, the Rev. John Barff, of Tahiti.

CHRISHOLM.—April 7, at Raiatea, South Pacific, after four days' illness, Sarah Jane Chrisholm, aged five years; and on April 9, at the same place, after five days' illness, Helen Margaret Chrisholm, aged seven years.

BREWIN.—August 2, in his seventy-fourth year, at his residence, Birstall Hall, near Leicester, Robert Brewin, Esq.

WALKER.—August 4, aged sixty-seven years, at his residence, Winsley, near Ripley, Thomas Walker, late of Leeds, a member of the Society of Friends.

HUGHES.—August 8, at Abergale, in his sixty-fifth year, and the forty-eighth of his ministry, the Rev. John Hughes, minister of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Chapel, Liverpool.

DEWHURST.—August 9, at 15, Paternoster-row, Mr. James Dewhurst, in the thirty-second year of his age.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Money Market was dull on Monday. Consols, which closed on Saturday at 93*1/2* "buyers," for the 6th of September, opened and closed at 93*1/2* to 9*1/2*. For money the last price was 93*1/2* to 9*1/2*. To-day the transactions in Public Securities have been limited, but the market continues flat, an unfavourable effect having been produced by the financial statements made by Sir Charles Wood last evening, relative to the large amount that will be paid in the shape of Indian Railway calls during the present year, which, together with the extensive subscriptions to other descriptions of enterprise, and the payments for foreign grain, of which considerable quantities are now being imported, may be expected to produce some effect upon the condition of the Money Market. Consols are 93*1/2* 93*1/2* for money, and 93*1/2* 93*1/2* for account. The New Threes are 93*1/2* 93*1/2*; the Reduced, 93*1/2* 93*1/2*. Exchequer Bills, 3*1/2* to 6*1/2* prem. India Five per Cent., 103*1/2* 104*1/2*; ditto Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Eufaced Paper, 102*1/2*; and ditto Bonds 4*1/2* dia. Bank Stock is 220*1/2*; and India ditto, 218*1/2* 219.

Foreign Securities are inactive, and prices heavy. Turkish Bonds are flat, owing to the growing pecuniary embarrassments of the Government.

A very moderate business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market, and prices have showed less firmness in several instances. Eastern Counties have declined to 56*1/2*. Great Northerns to 117*1/2* 118. Great Westerns to 72*1/2* 72*1/2*. North Western to 102*1/2*. South Western to 95*1/2* 95*1/2*. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 42*1/2*, and West Midland to 96. Caledonian Shares have risen 10*1/2*, the dividend being at the rate of 4*1/2* per cent. Bristol and Exeter have advanced to 105*1/2*. Edinburgh and Glasgow to 80*1/2*. Midlands to 129*1/2* 130*1/2*; and South Easterns to 90*1/2* 90*1/2*. The Foreign and Colonial undertakings have shown little variation. South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian are flat at 11 to 11*1/2*. Grand Trunk of Canada at 30*1/2* 31. Great Western of Canada, 12*1/2* 12*1/2*. East Indian realise 99*1/2* 99*1/2*; and Great Indian Peninsula, 96*1/2* 96*1/2*.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are heavy, London and Westminster being 58. Ottoman Bank, 18 to 18*1/2*. Crystal Palace, 31; and Madras Irrigation, 3*1/2*.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 325, of the week ending on Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£29,309,205	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion	14,834,205
		Silver Bullion	—
			£29,309,205

RANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£9,804,273
Rest	5,518,130	Other Securities	10,483,347
		Notes	7,601,815
Public Deposits	4,823,222	Gold & Silver Coin	717,339
			£27,606,774

August 9, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, August 10, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

BENJAMIN, N., and DIPPLE, E., New-cut, Lambeth, gasfitters, August 22, September 28.

DURANT, R., and BROCK, G., Norwich, tallow chandlers, August 22, September 28.

OLIVER, R., Wilmington-street, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell, manufacturing jeweller, August 21, September 28.

WIDNELL, J. B., Regent-street, mantle manufacturer, August 22, September 28.

CHAPMAN, J. D., Aldermanbury, and High-street, White-chapel, warehouseman and linendraper, August 2

LEWIS, L., New-street, and Hutchison-street, Gravel-lane, Hounds-ditch, trimming seller, August 24, September 22.
 RICHARDS, W., Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, builder, August 22, September 22.
 FLOOR, H., Fort-street, Spitalfields, and Sudbury, Suffolk silk manufacturer, August 23, September 24.
 MAURICE, S. S., Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, August 21, September 25.
 ADAMS, J., Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer, August 16, September 7.
 JEFFRIES, W., Dudley, ironmaster, August 20, September 10.
 WILLIAMSON, A., Nottingham, blacksmith, August 21, September 20.
 PRICE, J., Aberystwyth, Monmouthshire, draper, August 20, September 18.
 WAKEFIELD, G. V., and BIRT, R., Swansea, hotel keepers, August 22, September 19.
 REEVES, G., jun., Cheltenham, ridingmaster, August 22, September 19.
 MILLER, R., Winterborne Kingston, Dorsetshire, letter for hire of agricultural machines, August 22, September 12.
 SWANN, J. W., Manchester, india-rubber manufacturer, August 21, September 20.

Tuesday, August 14, 1860.

BANKRUPTS

MITCHELL, R., Tunbridge-wells, draper, August 24, September 22.
 HARPER, T. H., Abingdon, Berkshire, confectioner, August 24, September 27.
 WILKINSON, R. G., Fenchurch-street, insurance broker, August 27, September 24.
 PAGE, J., Tong Norton, Salop, licensed victualler, August 31, September 21.
 THOMSON, J. (trading as THOMSON, C.), High-street, Kensington, licensed victualler, August 24, September 27.
 DAVIES, J. E., Newport, Monmouthshire, innkeeper, August 28, September 25.
 ROTHERY, J., Halifax, watchmaker, September 3 and 27.
 HORN, J. W., Penrith, tobacco manufacturer, August 22, October 10.
 TEALE, J. R., Leeds, cabinetmaker, August 27, September 17.
 KAYE, W., Clayton West, Yorkshire, grocer, August 27, September 17.
 HASLICK, G., Tetbury, Gloucestershire, ironmonger, August 27, September 24.
 WILLIAMS, J. Z., Woburn-chambers, Henrietta-street, Covent garden, builder, August 24, September 27.
 DODD, J., Hexham, Northumberland, tanner, August 22, October 4.
 WHERRY, E., Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, grocer, August 28, September 20.
 WILLIAMS, J., Roath, Glamorganshire, builder, August 28, September 25.

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—BILIOUSNESS, DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—After the long continued wet weather, the hot summer's sun will cause the atmosphere to be surcharged with deleterious exhalations, which will produce fever and irritation of the bowels. To check the undue action of the liver, usually the first indication of febrile complaints, the Pills invented by Professor Holloway stand unrivaled. These Pills are so cheaply and easily purchased, that none need suffer from nausea, indigestion, disordered liver, dizziness, or torpid bowels, or, in a word, from any functional irregularity. These Pills produce a happier effect on the digestive organs than any other medicinal compound, whether mineral or vegetable. By these means any person can easily secure robust health.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 13.

The foreign supplies last week were, wheat, 1,040 qrs from Archangel, 3,400 qrs Cronstadt, 1,030 qrs Danzig, 870 qrs Stettin, 370 qrs Hamburg, 1,050 qrs Denmark, 170 qrs Bremen, 902 qrs Rotterdam, 2,500 qrs Malta, 5,050 qrs Black Sea Ports, 3,505 qrs New York, Barley, 1,480 qrs from Stralsund, 890 qrs Denmark, 5,615 qrs Black Sea Ports, Oats, 10,195 qrs from Russia, 741 qrs Memel, 700 qrs Konigberg, 3,095 qrs Sweden, 500 qrs Denmark, 764 qrs Holland, 830 qrs Montreal. Flour, 21,260 barrels from United States, 830 sacks from France, 6,098 sacks Spain. There was only a moderate quantity of English wheat offering this morning, but the sale was slow at about last Monday's prices. Foreign was held for more money, consequently little was sold, but at the same price as last week there would have been a fair sale to country buyers. Norfolk flour held at 42s. Some quantity of American was offering, but did not meet with much attention. Barley firm and ready sale, at 6d to 1s more money. Beans and peas 1s dearer. The supply of oats was short, and good first corn sold in some cases 6d per qr dearer with a good demand. Linseed and cakes saleable at full prices.

BRITISH.

FOREIGN.

Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Esex and Kent, Red	56 to 57	Dantzig	58 to 64
Ditto White	56 62	Konigsberg, Red	56 62
Linc., Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	60 62
Y. Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	60 62
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	58 60
Rye	34 36	East Friesland	54 56
Barley, English	32 34	Petersburg	50 57
Scotch	32 34	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	52 56
Beans, Mazagan	36 44	Marianopoli	54 58
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 44
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	56 60
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	32 34
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	32 35
Boilers	—	East Friesland	26 28
Tares (English new)	36 42	Egyptian	27 28
Foreign	—	Odessa	27 30
Oats (English new)	23 27	Horse	38 42
Flour, town made, per	—	Pigeon	42 44
Sack of 280 lbs.	50 54	Egyptian	36 37
Linseed, English	—	Oats	40 42
Baltic	50 53	Dutch	10 26
Black Sea	50 53	Jahde	19 26
Hempseed	30 34	Danish	18 22
Canaryseed	50 54	Danish, Yellow feed	22 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Swedish	21 24
112 lbs. English	—	Petersburg	21 22
German	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
French	—	New York	20 32
American	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Linseed Cakes, 12d 10s to 13d 0s	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35
Rape Cakes, 4d 10s to 5d 0s per ton	—	Delivery last Week	1856 1857 1858 1859 1860
Rapseed, 25d 0s to 26d 0s per last	—	Casks	10641 12517 11716 21525 36081
BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.	—	Casks	53s 6d 65s 0d 49s 0d 55s 0d 52s 0d
BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 13.	—	Price of Yellow Candle	to to to to to
There was a full average number of foreign stock on offer here to-day, but its general quality was inferior. From our	—	53s 9d 0s 0d 0s 0d 0s 0d 52s 3d	
		Ditto from the 1st of June	1503 1873 2810 1799 1893
		Arrived last Week	406 2581 304 965 2266
		Ditto from the 1st of June	15991 15792 16503 20597 27568
		Price of Town Tallow	56s 9d 66s 0d 50s 0d 55s 9d 56s 0d

own grazing districts the receipts of beasts, fresh up this morning were very moderate, and we observed a great deficiency in their general weight. For prime Scots, &c., the demand ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations realized on Monday last of 2d per Siba. Most other kinds sold somewhat slowly, but at full prices. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received about 2,000 short horned and crosses; from other parts of England, 600 various breeds; and from Ireland, 220 oxen, &c. The supply of sheep being on the decrease, compared with Monday last, the mutton trade was somewhat active, and, in most instances, prices advanced 2d per Siba. The best Downs commanded fully 5s 8d per Siba. There was a slightly improved sale for lambs, the value of which had an upward tendency. About 500 reached us from Ireland. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, changed hands steadily, at full quotations. The pork trade was steady, at last week's currency.

Per Siba. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts. 3 4 to 8 8	Pr. coarse woolled 4 8 to 5 4
Second quality	Prime Southdown 5 6 5 8
Prime large oxen. 4 6 5 0	Lge. coarse calves 4 0 4 10
Pr. Scots &c. 5 2 5 6	Pr. small 5 0 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep. 3 8 4 0	Large hogs 14 0 4 6
Second quality 4 2 4 6	Neatsm. porkers. 4 8 5 0
	Lambs 5d 4d to 6s 6d.

Suckling calves, 19s to 22s. Quarter-old-store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 13.

Since our last report the supplies of each kind of meat on offer have been moderately extensive. On the whole, a fair average business has been transacted, at full prices.

Per Siba. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef 2 10 to 5 6	Small pork 4 8 to 5 2
Middling ditto 3 8 4 4	Inf. mutton 3 4 3 8
Prime large do 4 6 4 8	Middling ditto 4 0 4 6
Do small do 4 8 4 10	Prime ditto 4 8 5 2
Large pork 4 0 4 6	Veal 4 0 4 10

Lamb, 4s 8d to 6s 6d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Aug. 14.

TEA.—The demand is very limited, and prices remain unaltered.

SUGAR.—The transactions in West India descriptions have been limited, and prices have been barely maintained. In the refined market there was a good supply of dried goods, which met a limited sale at barely previous quotations.

COFFEE.—Only a limited business has been transacted, and the quantity announced for public competition during the week is small; no change of importance, however, has taken place in quotations.

RICE.—For medium qualities of Bengal there has been an active demand, and in some instances a slight advance has been obtained.

SALT-PETRE.—The market continues very firm, and there has been some inquiry for Bengal descriptions at enhanced rates.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 13.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,901 firkins butter, and 1,311 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 16,729 casks butter and 1,737 bales bacon. The Irish butter market ruled very flat during the past week, and prices declined 1s per cwt without causing any increased disposition to purchase. The dealers will only purchase sparingly for immediate consumption. Foreign further declined 2s per cwt. The supply of prime bacon is still short, and a further advance of 1s per cwt was obtained at the close of the week. We quote prices from 7s to 8s landed, according to quality, &c.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 13.—Our markets are well supplied with potatoes, in the most part, fair condition. The demand continues steady, as follows: Regent's, 90s to 120s; Shaws, 70s to 90s; and inferior, 50s to 60s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Aug. 13.—The reports from nearly every district of the hop plantations are of the most unfavourable character. The vermin has done its worst, and drives a large portion of the ground into irrecoverable blight. The duty receded to 60,000d., but has since been raised to 70,000d. Our market has been very buoyant for every description of last year's growth, and prices have advanced to the following currency:—Mid and East Kent, 120s, 147s, 180s; Weald of Kent, 105s, 135s, 140s; Sussex, 100s, 120s, 147s.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 13.—Since our last report, there has been a fair demand for nearly all kinds of English wool, at full quotations. The supplies on offer are only moderate, and the consumption in the manufacturing districts is still very large. The export trade has shown signs of revival; but the business doing, both on French and Belgian account, is by no means extensive.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Aug. 11.—The transactions in flax continue on a very moderate scale; but we have no change to notice in prices. Baltic hemp is steady, at 29/10s per ton for Petersberg clean. Coir goods are steady, and several parcels of jute have changed hands at 18/17s 6d to 22d per ton for common to fine.

SEEDS, Monday, August 13.—The continuance of unfavourable weather for the growing crops of seeds gives more firmness to holders of all descriptions of seed, and in a few cases advanced rates have been obtained for fine qualities of red seed; the new samples of white being indifferent, do not attract attention. Trefolias are more inquired for, at advanced values. New rapeseed is unsaleable, from the inferior condition of the samples. Canaryseed without alteration this morning.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 11.—In addition to foreign importations, the market has this week been supplied with some good plums, apples, and pears of English growth. Notwithstanding that the weather has interfered considerably with home-grown produce, the supply of most things is still abundant. Pines, peaches, and nectarines are plentiful. Grapes are plentiful, as are best, still maintaining fair prices. Cob nuts realize 1s per lb. Gooseberries fetch 3d per quart. Peas are abundant. New potatoes range from 6s to 8s per cwt. Some good mushrooms may be obtained. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, Kalosanthes, Geraniums, Lily of the Valley, and Roses.

COALS, Monday, Aug. 13.—Market heavy at a reduction on last day's rates. Stewart's 18s 6d, Hetton 18s 6d, South Hetton's 18s 6d, Lambton 18s, Eden 17s, Hartley's 18s 6d, Tainfield 18s, Garforth 18s, Tremdon 17s 9d. Fresh arrivals 7s; left from last day 81; Total 107.

OIL, Monday, Aug. 13.—Linseed oil is in request, at 29s 6d to 30s 6d per cwt on the spot. Rape is active, at 4s to 4s 6d for foreign refined. Palm is brisk, at 4s to 4s 6d for the best Lagos. There is more doing in cocoa nut, but olive is a dull inquiry at 59d to 60d for Gillipoli. Sperm and head-matter are dearer. All other oils, as well as turpentine, are dull.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 13.—There is less firmness in the demand for tallow; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 52s to 52s 2d; for the last three months 52s per cwt. Rough fat 2s 9d per Siba.

1856. 1857. 1858. 1859. 18

TO BE SEEN IN LONDON.

The Stoves at 155, Cheapside. The Stable Fitting, &c., at 76A, High Holborn.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HEATING, &c.

MUSGRAVE'S PATENT SLOW-COMBUS-

TION STOVE

For Warming Public Buildings, Halls, Shops, Conservatories, Factories, Drying Rooms, &c. Will burn in Churches from Saturday till Sunday evening, avoiding attention during the hours of worship. In Halls, will burn day and night for weeks, with little care. Capable of warming a large apartment for 24 hours, at a cost of 3d. and deserving of special attention, because of its safety, healthfulness, durability, and extreme simplicity. This Stove is the nearest approach to warming by water.

MUSGRAVE'S PATENT STABLE-FIT-

TINGS AND HARMLESS LOOSE BOXES

Have obtained the award of a large Council Medal from the R. I. A. Society for the following improvements:—1st, The Horse cannot injure himself or others in the same stable if he breaks loose in his stall. 2nd, He cannot waste the hay. 3rd, He can have cut or mown hay at pleasure. 4th, He has clean water always before him. 5th, A pure and wholesome atmosphere is secured. 6th, The whole fittings are stronger than usual, without increase in price, and there is no risk of infection.

The Loose Box is really what its name denotes, and the most spirited Horse may be turned into it without danger.

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